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JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security

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Labor Area Summary

Washington State

affiliated with
Employment and Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

VOLUME 5, NUMBER 10 OCTOBER 1981

HIGHLIGHTS

The unemployment rate in Washington dropped for the second month in a row, from 8.9 percent in August to 8.8 percent in September. In September, 16,300 more men and women were working than in August and 1,400 fewer people were unemployed. The number of workers in the labor force climbed 14,900 in September to 1,921,400. Total employment and unemployment data are not seasonally adjusted.

	Sept. 1981*	Aug. 1981*	Sept. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	1,921,400	1,906,500	1,925,900
Employment	1,752,900	1,736,600	1,793,200
Unemployment	168,500	169,900	132,700
State Rate	8.8	8.9	6.9
National Rate	7.3	7.2	7.1

*Because of differences in the methodology of adjusting total employment and total unemployment to Current Population Survey data, estimates for these categories and for the civilian labor force in 1981 are not comparable with those made in previous years.

Jobs for nonfarm wage and salary workers increased 15,600 to 1,590,700. On a seasonally adjusted basis, this increase was below normal for the month. The largest numerical gain (14,700) occurred in education employment as the new school year began; and on a seasonally adjusted basis, the increase exceeded expectations by about 700 jobs. Employment changes in other industries were very close to seasonal expectations except for a 700 loss in aerospace. Manufacturing jobs rose only 100 after seasonal adjustment as small gains offset losses in the respective sectors. In the nonmanufacturing industries, seasonally adjusted gains and losses cancelled out each other except for government employment which incurred a net loss of 2,000.

AGRICULTURE TRENDS

Total agricultural employment in September increased by 1,000 to about 83,000 following a 7,000 seasonal drop the previous month. Normally, employment in agriculture increases by five to six thousand workers in September. Much of this increase arises from the labor intensive apple harvest which usually begins in early September. This year, however, the harvesting of red delicious, our major apple variety, was delayed ten days to two weeks awaiting better size, maturity and color. Consequently, the September estimate, based on a count at mid-month, reflected less than the usual number of workers involved in this activity.

In addition to the late ripening apples, a wide range of other crops throughout the state were being harvested in September. The state's number one farm commodity, wheat, set a new production record of nearly 168 million bushels, beating last year's record by 5 percent. Production records were also being set at this time in barley, dry beans, and hops. Some of the more labor intensive crops being harvested were potatoes, sweet corn, golden delicious apples, late peaches, winter pears, concord grapes, blackberries, and another dozen or more vegetable crops.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS AUGUST TO SEPTEMBER

The 15,600 gain in nonagricultural wage and salary employment between August and September was below what normally is expected at this time of the year. On a seasonally adjusted basis, nonfarm payrolls fell 1,900 over the 30-day period.

Employment in public education rose 14,700 as school districts rehired bus drivers, cafeteria workers, and other noncertificated employees in September. The increase does not include 600 employees idled by a labor dispute which delayed the opening of the Evergreen School in Vancouver for two weeks. After seasonal adjustment, educational employment increased by 700 in September.

A net gain of about 400 workers occurred in lumber and wood products despite a series of lay offs and temporary closures of sawmills, planing mills, and manufacturers of plywood and other wood products. These cutbacks were more than offset by a gain of 1,000 workers in logging, which had dropped by nearly 1,500 the previous month.

Aerospace employment continued to decline as a result of cutbacks in jetliner orders. This was partly offset by a small increase in shipbuilding and repair employment for a net reduction of 600 in the transportation equipment sector.

In the nonmanufacturing industries, construction employment declined by 200 after seasonal adjustment. Although the seasonally adjusted totals have been dropping all year, the actual employment level did not start down until August.

Wholesale trade increased slightly (1,000), but on a seasonally adjusted basis it translates into a 900 drop reflecting tighter inventory control by retailers.

YEAR-TO-YEAR COMPARISON

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment was down over the year for the eighth consecutive month. September employment was 24,600 less than it was last year. Declining employment in state and local government accounted for more than half (13,400) of the loss. Most of this drop (7,200) was in educational employment.

In the manufacturing industries, all of the year-to-year drop occurred in the durable goods sector (6,900). Aerospace employment declined the most (2,700) with lumber and wood products, principally logging, a close second (2,000). Among the nondurable goods industries, losses in the apparel and the paper industries were offset by gains in food products and in chemicals and allied products.

Trade suffered a loss of 5,800 jobs over the year with most of it being in the retail sector, reflecting the nationwide slowdown in consumer buying.

Service industries are the only major segments showing a year-to-year gain in September employment. The net gain was 5,400 with health services accounting for 4,900, or 91 percent of it. Relatively small losses occurred in business services, amusement and recreation, and educational services. These were more than offset by gains over the year in such sectors as health, legal, social, auto repair, and miscellaneous repair services.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

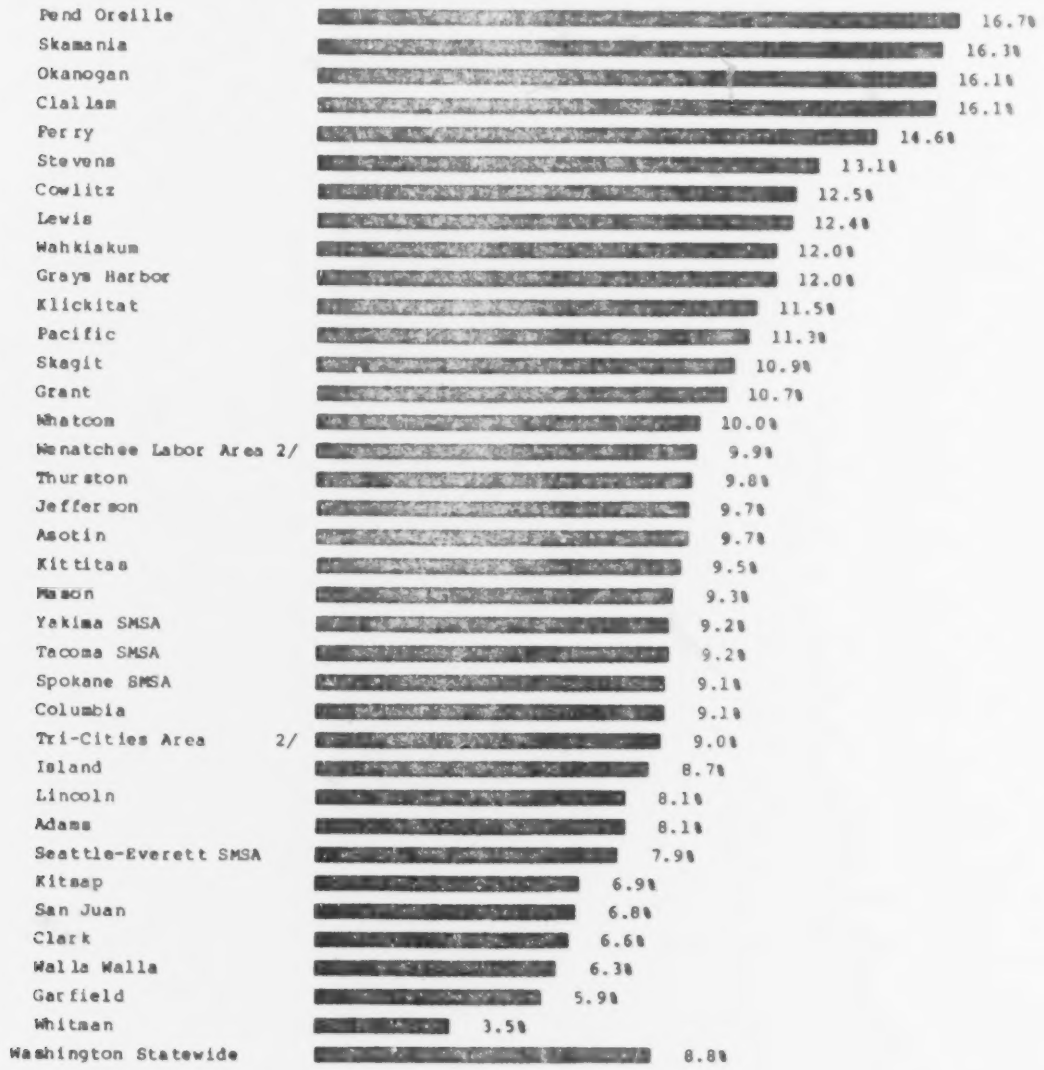
The average weekly pay of manufacturing production workers rose slightly to $423.36 from a revised $413.01 in August. The increase occurred entirely within the durable goods industries as both weekly hours and hourly earnings increased slightly following a slump in August.

In the nondurable goods industries, a shorter workweek more than offset a small gain in hourly earnings to produce a very small reduction in average weekly earnings. In the canned and preserved foods sector, a six hour reduction in the workweek combined with a $0.04 per hour reduction in hourly earnings produced a drop of $46.37 in average weekly earnings. Increased seasonal employment in canneries and other food processing establishments accounted for

the lower average hourly earnings. Average weekly earnings actually increased in four out of six nondurable goods industry categories, although not enough to offset the seasonal decline in food processing. Paper and allied products, printing and publishing, chemicals and allied products, and petroleum and coal products were the gainers resulting from both a longer workweek and, except for printing and publishing, increased hourly earnings.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN WASHINGTON STATE 1/

September, 1981
Not Seasonally Adjusted



1/ Figures rounded.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
Research and Statistics

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

Not Seasonally Adjusted	Sep. 1981 (Prel.)	Aug. 1981 (Rev.)	Sep. 1980	Aug. 1980	Change Aug. 81 to Sep. 81	Change Sep. 80 to Sep. 81
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	1,590.7	1,575.1	1,615.3	1,602.2	+15.6	-24.6
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	305.4	302.0	312.3	309.8	+3.4	-6.9
Durable Goods	213.6	213.7	220.5	221.2	-0.1	-6.9
Lumber & Wood Products	45.0	44.6	47.0	47.4	+0.4	-2.0
Furniture & Fixtures	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	0	-0.2
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.	6.2	6.2	6.9	7.0	0	-0.7
Ferrous Metals	4/3.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	-0.3	-0.1
Nonferrous Metals	13.0	13.0	4/12.9	4/13.1	0	+0.1
Aluminum	10.9	10.9	11.2	11.4	0	-0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	9.7	9.7	10.8	10.7	0	-1.1
Machinery	26.0	25.8	26.3	26.4	+0.2	-0.3
Machinery exc. Electrical	15.1	15.1	15.3	15.4	0	-0.2
Electrical Equipment	10.9	10.7	11.0	11.0	+0.2	-0.1
Transportation Equipment	95.6	96.2	98.7	98.6	-0.6	-3.1
Aerospace	76.2	78.9	80.9	80.7	-0.7	-2.7
Ship Building & Repair	12.6	12.4	12.0	11.9	+0.2	+0.6
Other Transp. Equipment	4.8	4.9	5.8	6.0	-0.1	-1.0
Other Durable Goods 2/	11.5	11.3	11.0	11.1	+0.2	+0.5
Nondurable Goods	91.8	88.3	91.8	88.6	+3.5	0
Food & Kindred Products	37.0	33.9	36.2	32.9	+3.1	+0.8
Canned & Preserved Foods	16.4	13.3	15.8	12.3	+3.1	+0.6
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.	5.9	5.5	6.4	6.4	+0.3	-0.5
Paper & Allied Products	17.3	17.5	17.6	17.9	-0.2	-0.3
Printing & Publishing	15.6	15.4	15.7	15.6	+0.2	-0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	9.2	9.3	8.7	8.8	-0.1	+0.5
Petroleum & Coal Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	0	-0.1
Other Nondurable Goods 3/	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.8	+0.2	-0.1
MINING & QUARRYING	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	0	0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	89.5	90.4	4/90.4	4/91.1	-0.9	-0.9
TRANS., COMM., & UTILITIES	88.9	88.9	4/91.5	4/91.8	0	-2.6
Railroad Transportation	9.3	9.3	9.8	9.8	0	-0.5
Other Transportation	45.4	45.2	4/47.7	4/47.8	+0.2	-2.3
Communications & Utilities	34.2	34.4	34.0	34.2	-0.2	+0.2
TRADE	4/384.3	4/380.6	390.1	4/387.7	+3.7	-5.8
Wholesale Trade	4/99.4	4/98.4	101.0	4/100.1	+1.0	-1.6
Retail Trade	284.9	282.2	289.1	287.6	+2.7	-4.2
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE	92.9	93.5	92.7	93.1	-0.6	+0.2
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS	321.4	320.2	316.0	313.4	+1.2	+5.4
GOVERNMENT	305.0	4/296.2	319.6	312.0	+8.8	-14.0
Federal	66.9	4/66.5	67.5	70.6	-1.6	-0.6
State & Local	238.1	227.7	251.5	241.4	+10.4	-13.4
Education	4/122.7	108.0	4/129.9	116.8	+14.7	-7.2
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES)	1.0	0.3	4.3	3.0	+0.7	-3.3

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration.

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.
2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.
3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, and leather products.
4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In thousands)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Sep. 1981 (Prel.)	Aug. 1981 (Rev.)	Sep. 1980	Aug. 1980	Change Aug. 81 to Sep. 81	Change Sep. 80 to Sep. 81
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.....	1,571.4	1,573.3	1,596.6	1,601.1	-1.9	-25.2
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	298.2	298.1	305.1	305.5	+0.1	-6.9
Durable Goods.....	211.1	211.5	217.9	218.6	-0.4	-6.8
Lumber & Wood Products.....	43.3	42.9	45.2	45.6	+0.4	-1.9
Furniture & Fixtures.....	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	-0.1	-0.2
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.....	5.9	5.9	6.6	6.7	0	-0.7
Ferrous Metals.....	4/3.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	-0.3	-0.1
Nonferrous Metals.....	12.9	13.0	4/12.8	4/13.1	-0.1	+0.1
Aluminum.....	10.8	10.8	11.1	11.3	0	-0.3
Fabricated Metal Products.....	9.6	9.7	4/10.7	10.6	-0.1	-1.1
Machinery.....	26.1	25.8	26.4	26.3	+0.3	-0.3
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	15.1	15.0	15.3	15.2	+0.1	-0.2
Electrical Equipment.....	11.0	10.8	11.1	11.1	+0.2	-0.1
Transportation Equipment.....	95.8	96.4	98.9	98.6	-0.6	-3.1
Aerospace.....	78.2	78.9	80.9	80.7	-0.7	-2.7
Ship Building & Repair.....	12.8	12.7	12.2	12.1	+0.1	+0.6
Other Transp. Equipment.....	4.8	4.8	5.8	5.8	0	-1.0
Other Durable Goods 2/.....	11.0	10.9	10.5	10.8	+0.1	+0.5
Nondurable Goods.....	87.1	86.6	87.2	86.9	+0.5	-0.1
Food & Kindred Products.....	32.6	32.6	31.9	31.6	0	+0.7
Canned & Preserved Foods.....	12.1	12.5	11.6	11.5	-0.4	+0.5
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.8	5.5	6.3	6.3	+0.3	-0.5
Paper & Allied Products.....	17.1	17.2	17.6	17.6	-0.1	-0.5
Printing & Publishing.....	15.7	15.5	15.8	15.7	+0.2	-0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products....	9.2	9.3	8.7	8.8	-0.1	+0.5
Petroleum & Coal Products.....	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	0	-0.1
Other Nondurable Goods 3/.....	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.8	+0.2	-0.1
MINING & QUARRYING.....	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	+0.1	0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	83.1	83.3	4/83.9	4/84.0	-0.2	-0.8
TRANS., COMM., & UTILITIES.....	87.2	87.1	89.7	89.5	+0.1	-2.5
Railroad Transportation.....	9.1	9.1	9.6	9.6	0	-0.5
Other Transportation.....	44.2	44.2	4/46.4	4/46.7	0	-2.2
Communications & Utilities.....	33.9	33.8	33.7	33.6	+0.1	+0.2
TRADE.....	4/377.1	4/377.0	382.8	383.9	+0.1	-5.7
Wholesale Trade.....	4/96.1	4/97.0	97.7	4/98.6	-0.9	-1.6
Retail Trade.....	281.0	280.0	285.1	285.3	+1.0	-4.1
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE.....	92.2	92.2	92.0	91.8	0	+0.2
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS.....	315.7	315.8	310.4	309.1	-0.1	+5.3
GOVERNMENT.....	314.7	4/316.7	329.5	333.8	-2.0	-14.8
Federal.....	65.8	4/66.6	66.4	68.8	-1.0	-0.6
State & Local.....	248.9	249.9	263.1	265.0	-1.0	-14.2
Education.....	4/137.6	136.9	4/146.1	148.0	+0.7	-8.5
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	1.0	0.3	4.3	3.0	+0.7	-3.3

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration.

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.

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4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
Employment Security Department

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date Oct. 30, 1981

Benchmark 1980

	September 1981 Preliminary 3/				August 1981 Revised				September 1980 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	1,921,400	1,752,900	168,500	8.8	1,906,500	1,736,600	169,900	8.9	1,925,900	1,793,200	132,700	6.9
Seattle-Everett SMSA	830,200	765,000	65,200	7.9	827,600	765,000	62,600	7.6	843,900	792,900	51,000	6.0
King County	668,800	618,300	50,500	7.6	667,000	618,300	48,700	7.3	680,500	640,800	39,700	5.8
Tacoma SMSA	175,600	159,500	16,100	9.2	171,500	156,000	15,500	9.0	174,900	162,500	12,400	7.1
Spokane SMSA	144,400	131,200	13,200	9.1	143,500	130,900	12,600	8.8	146,300	135,800	10,500	7.2
Tri-Cities Area 2/	77,820	70,830	6,990	9.0	77,030	69,980	7,050	9.2	73,590	65,370	8,220	11.2
Yakima SMSA	92,910	84,330	8,580	9.2	86,440	76,960	9,480	11.0	87,920	82,130	5,790	6.6
Balance of State Areas												
Adams	6,260	5,750	510	8.1	6,240	5,630	610	9.8	6,170	5,740	430	7.0
Asotin	8,440	7,620	820	9.7	8,440	7,720	720	8.5	8,010	7,510	500	6.2
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	35,170	31,690	3,480	9.9	36,070	31,150	4,920	13.6	38,690	35,200	3,490	9.0
Clallam	20,400	17,110	3,290	16.1	20,760	17,380	3,380	16.3	20,720	18,010	2,710	13.1
Clark	86,740	81,040	5,700	6.6	87,530	80,050	7,480	8.5	87,660	83,020	4,640	5.3
Columbia	2,190	1,990	200	9.1	2,200	2,010	190	8.6	1,720	1,580	140	8.1
Cowlitz	33,270	29,100	4,170	12.5	31,880	27,900	3,980	12.5	32,910	30,060	2,850	8.7
Ferry	2,940	2,510	430	14.6	2,890	2,610	280	9.7	2,960	2,730	230	7.8
Garfield	1,190	1,120	70	5.9	1,260	1,200	60	4.8	1,210	1,140	70	5.8
Grant	21,010	18,770	2,240	10.7	21,420	18,590	2,830	13.2	20,370	18,390	1,980	9.7
Grays Harbor	34,040	29,970	4,070	12.0	33,880	29,390	4,490	13.3	32,540	29,650	2,890	8.9
Island	13,110	11,970	1,140	8.7	13,300	12,240	1,060	8.0	12,990	11,980	1,010	7.8
Jefferson	6,510	5,880	630	9.7	6,580	5,900	680	10.3	5,950	5,450	500	8.4
Kitsap	57,120	53,180	3,940	6.9	57,100	53,320	3,780	6.6	57,000	53,790	3,210	5.6
Kittitas	10,400	9,410	990	9.5	9,920	9,030	890	9.0	10,420	9,860	560	5.4
Klickitat	6,440	5,700	740	11.5	6,500	5,700	800	12.3	6,560	6,060	500	7.6
Lewis	22,940	20,100	2,840	12.4	22,700	19,480	3,220	14.2	22,080	20,360	1,720	7.8
Lincoln	4,200	3,860	340	8.1	4,360	4,120	240	5.5	4,070	3,780	290	7.1
Mason	10,760	9,760	1,000	9.3	10,490	9,300	1,190	11.3	10,880	10,220	660	6.1
Okanogan	17,480	14,670	2,810	16.1	16,220	13,580	2,640	16.3	17,770	16,120	1,650	9.3
Pacific	7,430	6,590	840	11.3	7,500	6,550	950	12.7	7,220	6,630	590	8.2
Pend Oreille	3,360	2,800	560	16.7	3,270	2,820	450	13.8	2,960	2,650	310	10.5
San Juan	3,540	3,300	240	6.8	3,800	3,580	220	5.8	3,540	3,340	200	5.6
Skagit	31,750	28,290	3,460	10.9	32,370	28,520	3,850	11.9	32,590	29,700	2,890	8.9
Skamania	3,250	2,720	530	16.3	3,280	2,520	760	23.2	3,890	3,590	300	7.7
Stevens	12,220	10,620	1,600	13.1	11,990	10,640	1,350	11.3	11,540	10,480	1,060	9.2
Thurston	51,950	46,840	5,110	9.8	52,420	47,370	5,050	9.6	51,650	47,850	3,800	7.4
Wahkiakum	1,500	1,320	180	12.0	1,440	1,300	140	9.7	1,390	1,310	80	5.8
Walla Walla	24,140	22,610	1,530	6.3	23,470	22,140	1,330	5.7	23,570	22,450	1,120	4.8
Whatcom	45,520	40,990	4,530	10.0	45,780	41,280	4,500	9.8	45,740	41,730	4,010	8.8
Whitman	15,270	14,730	540	3.5	15,330	14,760	570	3.7	14,430	14,080	350	2.4

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates for the state and labor market areas are not strictly comparable with those for prior years because the methodology used to develop current year estimates differs from that used in developing final estimates.

Research and Statistics Branch

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Sep. 1981 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly Hours			Average Hourly earnings		
		Sep. 1981 (Prel)	Aug. 1981 (Rev)	Sep. 1980	Sep. 1981 (Prel)	Aug. 1981 (Rev)	Sep. 1980	Sep. 1981 (Prel)	Aug. 1981 (Rev)	Sep. 1980
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	201,900	$423.36	$415.01	$372.68	39.2	39.3	38.7	$10.80	$10.56	$ 9.63
DURABLE GOODS	137,100	441.28	428.76	391.17	39.4	39.3	39.0	11.20	10.91	10.03
Lumber and wood products	39,200	420.31	396.92	375.72	37.9	37.2	37.2	11.09	10.67	10.10
Logging 1/	11,800	454.43	403.11	395.60	35.2	32.8	34.4	12.91	12.29	11.50
Sawmills and planing mills	16,400	448.11	415.45	385.07	41.3	38.9	38.7	10.85	10.68	9.95
Millwork, plywood and related products	8,800	306.44	378.90	353.86	32.6	39.8	38.8	9.40	9.52	9.12
Furniture and fixtures	2,700	316.48	303.30	299.64	35.6	33.7	34.6	8.89	9.00	8.66
Stone, clay and glass products	4,700	480.03	473.08	405.58	38.9	40.4	39.3	12.34	11.71	10.32
Primary metal industries	12,900	522.08	476.79	443.00	41.8	40.1	40.2	12.49	11.89	11.02
Primary and secondary ferrous metals	3,000	444.57	410.15	391.89	39.1	36.2	37.9	11.37	11.33	10.34
Primary and secondary nonferrous metals	9,900	545.28	498.87	459.61	42.6	41.4	41.0	12.80	12.05	11.21
Fabricated metal products	7,200	416.27	428.76	375.58	37.3	39.3	38.8	11.16	10.91	9.68
Machinery	16,900	340.66	338.80	311.81	37.6	38.5	38.4	9.06	8.80	8.12
Machinery (except electrical)	10,300	375.14	368.26	345.60	39.2	38.4	38.4	9.57	9.59	9.00
Electrical equipment	6,600	286.77	292.16	258.05	35.1	38.8	38.4	8.17	7.53	6.72
Transportation equipment	46,100	508.81	496.49	444.70	41.4	41.1	41.1	12.29	12.08	10.82
NONDURABLE GOODS	64,800	385.28	387.10	332.99	38.8	39.5	38.1	9.93	9.80	8.74
Food and kindred products	28,900	343.77	364.21	294.12	38.8	41.2	38.0	8.86	8.84	7.74
Canned and preserved foods	14,200	289.03	335.40	249.71	38.9	44.9	39.7	7.43	7.47	6.29
Apparel	5,100	189.21	193.04	169.53	35.3	36.7	35.1	5.36	5.26	4.83
Paper and allied products	13,900	541.22	502.34	460.45	41.6	39.9	39.9	13.01	12.59	11.54
Printing and publishing	7,400	405.70	404.04	358.80	37.6	37.0	36.8	10.79	10.92	9.75
Chemicals and allied products	4,500	455.70	445.82	387.99	42.0	41.9	41.9	10.85	10.64	9.26
Petroleum and coal products	1,300	462.66	441.80	485.46	38.3	37.6	43.5	12.08	11.75	11.16
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Mining and quarrying 1/	2,700	459.39	477.30	436.80	39.5	40.9	40.0	11.63	11.67	10.92
Contract construction	66,800	604.41	631.51	573.25	34.4	35.8	36.7	17.57	17.64	15.62
Communications and utilities	26,900	423.26	410.44	357.78	40.7	40.2	40.2	10.40	10.21	8.90
Trade (exc. eating and drinking places)	238,400	309.52	304.32	271.40	36.5	36.1	35.9	8.48	8.43	7.56
Wholesale trade	82,500	377.55	376.66	329.76	39.7	40.2	39.4	9.51	9.42	8.37
Retail trade (exc eating and drinking pl)	155,900	273.88	264.76	241.09	34.8	33.9	34.1	7.87	7.81	7.07
Finance 2/	33,900	255.57	257.70	217.15	----	----	----	----	----	----
Laundries and dry cleaning plants	4,400	272.59	267.54	242.85	36.2	36.8	36.3	7.53	7.27	6.69

1/ Data prior to January 1980 is no longer comparable due to a break in the series.

2/ Average weekly hours and hourly earnings are not available.

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Washington State
Employment Security

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

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Labor Area Summary

Washington State

affiliated with
Employment and Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

VOLUME 5, NUMBER 11 NOVEMBER 1981

HIGHLIGHTS

The unemployment rate in Washington State climbed to 9.1 percent in October, up from 8.7 percent in September. The rate had previously reached 9.1 percent last June and July. It declined to 8.9 and 8.7 in August and September, respectively, as a result of increased seasonal employment in agriculture, food processing, retail trade, and services. The current rate is one tenth of a point below the peak of 9.2 percent reached last February when construction employment suffered the largest decline of the year.

	Oct. 1981*	Sept. 1981*	Oct. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	1,925,300	1,920,000	1,877,700
Employment	1,749,300	1,753,100	1,741,900
Unemployment	176,000	166,900	135,800
State Rate	9.1	8.7	7.2
National Rate	7.5	7.3	7.1

*Because of differences in the methodology of adjusting total employment and total unemployment to Current Population Survey data, estimates for these categories and for the civilian labor force in 1981 are not comparable with those made in previous years.

HIGHLIGHTS (Continued)

Total employment fell in October by only 3,800, but there were 9,100 more men and women looking for jobs than in the previous month. To be counted as unemployed, one must be out of a job and actively seeking work.

The national unadjusted unemployment rate increased from 7.3 percent in September to 7.5 percent in October. Historically, the average unemployment rate for the state of Washington is higher than that of the nation. This is due to a greater than average number of seasonal industries, such as agriculture, forestry, fishing, and food processing, in the state.

The number of nonfarm jobs dropped 9,200 from the September level to 1,582,600. This was 27,800 fewer than in October 1980. The decline in nonfarm employment was almost 7,000 more than usual for this time of year.

In the private sector, all industries but ferrous metals, and printing and publishing registered employment losses over the month. Public sector employment was also down except for education which gained 15,700 over the month as the school year was fully underway. Other state and local government jobs dropped 3,700 from the September level.

AGRICULTURAL TRENDS

Farm employment declined by about 4,000 workers from September to October as harvest work drew to a close in most areas of the state. There were notable exceptions, however, in that the harvesting of such crops as apples, grapes, carrots, and potatoes continued through October. Farm employment actually increased in North Central Washington counties of Chelan, Douglas, and Okanogan because apple harvest was at its peak in these areas during October. Fall tillage operations statewide also contributed to the relatively high level of October farm employment.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS SEPTEMBER TO OCTOBER

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment dropped 9,200 over the month to 1,582,600 for October. On a seasonally adjusted basis, this translates into a drop of 6,900 more than would be normally expected.

Private sector employment dropped by over 21,000 with the principal loss (6,100) occurring in manufacturing industries. Only ferrous metals and printing and publishing showed a slight gain over the month. When corrected for seasonal variations, only ferrous and nonferrous metals among the manufacturing industries registered a slight gain.

Employment in service industries declined over the month by 4,900, but it was one of the few that declined less than seasonally expected. Services and miscellaneous include such industries as golf courses, amusement arcades, amusement parks, membership sports and recreation clubs, health care, legal services, educational services (private schools and colleges, libraries, etc.), social services, museums, art galleries, and membership organizations. Among the service

industries, most of the job losses occurred in the amusement and recreation categories as would be expected at this time of year. Slight gains were registered in the health, educational, and social services segments.

Contract construction ranked third in the number of nonfarm jobs lost over the month. Employment dropped by 4,200 with most of it occurring in building construction and special trades. The latter includes such specialized activities as plumbing, heating, painting, plastering, carpentering, electrical work, masonry, etc. Construction employment is at the same level (85,000) as it was during the previous low in February. It is 7,300 below the season's peak in July. The current level of employment is about 2,100 less than seasonally expected.

A 1,600 decline in transportation employment occurred mostly in railroad and motor freight, but declines were also registered in water and air transportation. The current trends are consistent with reductions in manufacturing, construction, and trade.

A 3,200 drop in retail trade was about 1,300 lower than the seasonal trend at this time of year. Declines occurred in nearly all categories of retail establishments.

YEAR-TO-YEAR COMPARISON

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment was down by 27,800 over the year with most of the losses occurring in manufacturing of durable goods. Exceptions to the trend were in stone, clay, and glass products; shipbuilding and repair, and other durable goods (principally instruments), where slight gains were registered over the year.

In the nondurable goods industries, losses exceeded gains by about 1,500 over the year. Approximately one-half of the decline was in paper and allied products with apparel and other textile products a close second. Minor gains were registered in food processing and in chemicals and allied products.

All modes of transportation experienced an employment loss totalling 4,800 over the year. This reflected cutbacks in manufacturing, construction and trade.

Trade experienced an employment loss of 5,000 over the year with about three-fourths of it being in retail categories. Over the last two years, employment in retail trade has declined slightly over 7,000.

Service industries are the only ones that continue to register year-to-year employment gains through the current recession. This is due largely to the continued growth in health services employment.

Government employment declined over the year by about 13,500 to 317,800. This is also below the 1979 level of 322,600. Federal employment, which is only 100 below a year ago, is still above the level of 1979. State and local government employment declined the

most with a year-to-year drop of 13,400. Most of the loss was in education employment which was down 9,500 over the year. State and local government and education are at the lowest employment levels since 1978.

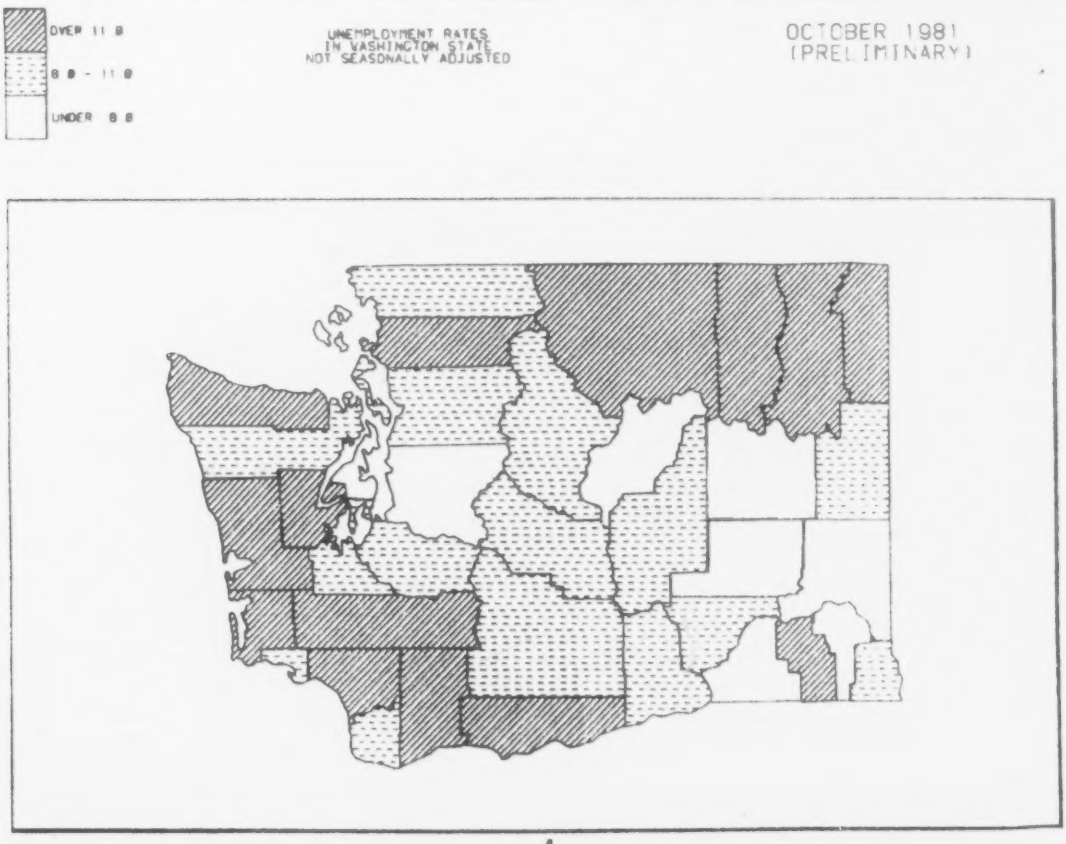
HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average weekly pay of manufacturing production workers rose slightly to $421.29 from a revised $416.88 in September. This reflects increases in both average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.

Average weekly earnings were up in the durable goods industries as a whole, but in several major categories the trend was down.

The largest decline ($13.84) was in the primary metal industries where both average weekly hours and average hourly earnings were down.

In the nondurable goods industries, a shorter workweek and a drop in average hourly earnings combined to depress weekly earnings from a revised September average of $375.67 to $368.25 in October. However, within that group, weekly earnings in both apparel, and printing and publishing rose by an average of $7.10 and $17.28, respectively. The increase in apparel was the result of a longer work week offsetting a slight decrease in hourly earnings. In printing and publishing, it was the other way around.



NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Oct. 1981 (Prel.)	Sep. 1981 (Rev.)	Oct. 1980	Sep. 1980	Change Sep. 81 to Oct. 81	Change Oct. 80 to Oct. 81
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.....	1,582.6	1,591.8	1,610.4	1,615.3	-9.2	-27.8
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	300.4	306.5	308.8	312.3	-6.1	-8.4
Durable Goods.....	210.9	214.5	217.8	220.5	-3.6	-6.9
Lumber & Wood Products.....	43.4	45.2	45.8	47.0	-1.8	-2.4
Furniture & Fixtures.....	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	0	-0.2
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.....	6.1	6.3	4/6.0	6.9	-0.2	+0.1
Ferrous Metals.....	4/3.5	4/3.4	3.6	3.6	+0.1	-0.1
Nonferrous Metals.....	12.6	12.9	4/12.7	4/12.9	-0.3	-0.1
Aluminum.....	10.5	10.8	11.0	11.2	-0.3	-0.5
Fabricated Metal Products.....	9.6	9.8	10.8	10.8	-0.2	-1.2
Machinery.....	25.3	25.5	26.4	26.3	-0.2	-1.1
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	15.1	15.2	15.4	15.3	-0.1	-0.3
Electrical Equipment.....	5/10.2	5/10.3	11.0	11.0	-0.1	-0.8
Transportation Equipment.....	95.7	96.5	4/98.3	98.7	-0.8	-2.6
Aerospace.....	77.6	78.2	4/80.7	80.9	-0.6	-3.1
Ship Building & Repair.....	13.3	13.4	11.9	12.0	-0.1	+1.4
Other Transp. Equipment.....	4.8	4.9	5.7	5.8	-0.1	-0.9
Other Durable Goods 2/.....	5/11.6	5/11.8	10.9	11.0	-0.2	+0.7
Nondurable Goods.....	89.5	92.0	91.0	91.8	-2.5	-1.5
Food & Kindred Products.....	35.7	37.2	35.7	36.2	-1.5	0
Canned & Preserved Fouds.....	15.7	16.7	15.3	15.8	-1.0	+0.4
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.7	5.8	6.3	6.4	-0.1	-0.6
Paper & Allied Products.....	16.9	17.4	17.6	17.8	-0.5	-0.7
Printing & Publishing.....	15.6	15.5	15.7	15.7	+0.1	-0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products....	9.1	9.2	8.7	8.7	-0.1	+0.4
Petroleum & Coal Products.....	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	-0.1	-0.2
Other Nondurable Goods 3/.....	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	-0.3	-0.3
MINING & QUARRYING.....	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	0	0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	85.0	89.2	4/86.2	4/90.4	-4.2	-1.2
TRANS., COMM., & UTILITIES.....	87.0	88.6	4/91.2	4/91.5	-1.6	-4.2
Railroad Transportation.....	8.5	8.9	9.8	9.8	-0.4	-1.3
Other Transportation.....	44.3	45.5	4/47.8	4/47.7	-1.2	-3.5
Communications & Utilities.....	34.2	34.2	33.6	34.0	0	+0.6
TRADE.....	4/380.7	4/384.6	385.7	390.1	-3.9	-5.0
Wholesale Trade.....	4/98.9	4/99.6	100.2	101.0	-0.7	-1.3
Retail Trade.....	281.8	285.0	285.5	289.1	-3.2	-3.7
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE.....	92.4	92.8	92.6	92.7	-0.4	-0.2
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS.....	316.0	320.9	311.3	316.0	-4.9	+4.7
GOVERNMENT.....	317.8	305.9	331.3	319.0	+11.9	-13.5
Federal.....	67.1	67.2	67.2	67.5	-0.1	-0.1
State & Local.....	250.7	238.7	264.1	251.5	+12.0	-13.4
Education.....	138.5	4/122.8	148.0	4/129.9	+15.7	-9.5
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	0.3	1.0	4.7	4.3	-0.7	-4.4

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration.

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.
2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.
3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, and leather products.
4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.
5/ Not comparable with prior year's data due to a noneconomic code change.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In thousands)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Oct. 1981 (Prel.)	Sep. 1981 (Rev.)	Oct. 1980	Sep. 1980	Change Sep. 81 to Oct. 81	Change Oct. 80 to Oct. 81
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.....	1,565.8	1,572.7	1,593.3	1,596.6	-6.9	-27.5
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	294.5	299.3	302.9	305.1	-4.8	-8.4
Durable Goods.....	209.6	212.0	216.5	217.9	-2.4	-6.9
Lumber & Wood Products.....	42.6	43.5	44.9	45.2	-0.9	-2.3
Furniture & Fixtures.....	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	0	-0.2
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.....	5.9	6.0	4/5.8	6.6	-0.1	+0.1
Ferrous Metals.....	4/3.5	4/3.4	3.6	3.6	+0.1	-0.1
Nonferrous Metals.....	12.9	12.8	4/13.0	4/12.8	+0.1	-0.1
Aluminum.....	10.7	10.7	11.2	11.1	0	-0.5
Fabricated Metal Products.....	9.6	9.7	10.8	4/10.7	-0.1	-1.2
Machinery.....	25.3	25.6	26.4	26.4	-0.3	-1.1
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	15.1	15.2	15.4	15.3	-0.1	-0.3
Electrical Equipment.....	5/10.2	5/10.4	11.0	11.1	-0.2	-0.8
Transportation Equipment.....	95.8	96.7	98.4	98.9	-0.9	-2.6
Aerospace.....	77.6	78.2	4/80.7	80.9	-0.6	-3.1
Ship Building & Repair.....	13.3	13.6	11.9	12.2	-0.3	+1.4
Other Transp. Equipment.....	4.9	4.9	5.8	5.8	0	-0.9
Other Durable Goods 2/.....	5/11.0	5/11.3	10.4	10.5	-0.3	+0.6
Nondurable Goods.....	84.9	87.3	86.4	87.2	-2.4	-1.5
Food & Kindred Products.....	31.2	32.8	31.2	31.9	-1.6	0
Canned & Preserved Foods.....	11.6	12.3	11.3	11.6	-0.7	+0.3
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.6	5.7	6.2	6.3	-0.1	-0.6
Paper & Allied Products.....	16.9	17.2	17.6	17.6	-0.3	-0.7
Printing & Publishing.....	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.8	0	-0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products....	9.1	9.2	8.7	8.7	-0.1	+0.4
Petroleum & Coal Products.....	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	0	-0.2
Other Nondurable Goods 3/.....	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	-0.3	-0.3
MINING & QUARRYING.....	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	0	0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	80.7	82.8	4/81.9	4/83.9	-2.1	-1.2
TRANS., COMM., & UTILITIES.....	86.3	86.9	90.4	89.7	-0.6	-4.1
Railroad Transportation.....	8.4	8.7	9.7	9.6	-0.3	-1.3
Other Transportation.....	43.5	44.3	4/46.9	4/46.4	-0.8	-3.4
Communications & Utilities.....	34.4	33.9	33.8	33.7	+0.5	+0.6
TRADE.....	4/376.6	4/377.4	381.5	382.8	-0.8	-4.9
Wholesale Trade.....	4/96.8	4/96.3	98.0	97.7	+0.5	-1.2
Retail Trade.....	279.8	281.1	283.5	285.1	-1.3	-3.7
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE.....	92.1	92.1	92.3	92.0	0	-0.2
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS.....	316.0	315.2	311.3	310.4	+0.8	+4.7
GOVERNMENT.....	316.4	315.8	329.8	329.5	+0.6	-13.4
Federal.....	67.2	66.1	67.3	66.4	+1.1	-0.1
State & Local.....	249.2	249.7	262.5	263.1	-0.5	-13.3
Education.....	135.5	4/138.1	144.8	4/146.1	-2.6	-9.3
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	0.3	1.0	4.7	4.3	-0.7	-4.4

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration.

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.

3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, and leather products.

4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

5/ Not comparable with prior year's data due to a noneconomic code change.

Washington State
Employment Security Department

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date Nov. 30, 1981

Benchmark 1980

	October 1981 Preliminary 3/				September 1981 Revised				October 1980 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	1,925,300	1,749,300	176,000	9.1	1,920,000	1,753,100	166,900	8.7	1,877,700	1,741,900	135,800	7.2
Seattle-Everett SMSA	836,600	769,700	66,900	8.0	831,300	767,200	64,100	7.7	826,200	774,600	51,600	6.2
King County	673,800	622,100	51,700	7.7	669,800	620,100	49,700	7.4	666,200	626,000	40,200	6.0
Tacoma SMSA	171,400	155,000	16,400	9.6	175,000	159,200	15,800	9.0	167,700	155,100	12,600	7.5
Spokane SMSA	145,300	131,800	13,500	9.3	144,400	131,600	12,800	8.9	142,900	132,600	10,300	7.2
Tri-Cities Area 2/	78,150	70,520	7,630	9.8	77,860	71,020	6,840	8.8	72,450	63,920	8,530	11.8
Yakima SMSA	89,720	81,330	8,390	9.4	91,750	83,380	8,370	9.1	87,870	81,310	6,560	7.5
Balance of State Areas												
Adams	6,050	5,600	450	7.4	6,260	5,750	510	8.1	5,830	5,460	370	6.3
Asotin	8,370	7,560	810	9.7	8,450	7,640	810	9.6	7,600	7,090	510	6.7
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	37,600	34,270	3,330	8.9	34,450	31,080	3,370	9.8	35,360	32,050	3,310	9.4
Clallam	19,940	16,800	3,140	15.7	20,260	17,070	3,190	15.7	20,210	17,500	2,710	13.4
Clark	87,650	80,220	7,430	8.5	87,380	80,160	7,220	8.3	85,820	80,650	5,170	6.0
Columbia	1,880	1,570	310	16.5	2,190	2,000	190	8.7	1,820	1,560	260	14.3
Cowlitz	33,020	28,560	4,460	13.5	33,260	29,160	4,100	12.3	31,610	28,790	2,820	8.9
Ferry	2,970	2,540	430	14.5	2,930	2,510	420	14.3	2,840	2,630	210	7.4
Garfield	1,140	1,080	60	5.3	1,190	1,130	60	5.0	1,210	1,150	60	5.0
Grant	19,940	17,880	2,060	10.3	21,000	18,820	2,180	10.4	19,810	18,010	1,800	9.1
Grays Harbor	33,710	28,970	4,740	14.1	33,990	30,010	3,980	11.7	31,120	28,060	3,060	9.8
Island	12,860	11,760	1,100	8.6	13,180	12,080	1,100	8.3	12,540	11,610	930	7.4
Jefferson	6,440	5,770	670	10.4	6,500	5,880	620	9.5	5,660	5,140	520	9.2
Kitsap	58,170	53,960	4,210	7.2	57,040	53,130	3,910	6.9	55,900	52,740	3,160	5.7
Kittitas	9,800	8,890	910	9.3	10,210	9,250	960	9.4	10,120	9,540	580	5.7
Klickitat	6,540	5,580	960	14.7	6,420	5,690	730	11.4	6,320	5,800	520	8.2
Lewis	22,460	19,480	2,980	13.3	22,630	19,850	2,780	12.3	21,660	19,380	2,280	10.5
Lincoln	3,900	3,610	290	7.4	4,240	3,910	330	7.8	3,950	3,650	300	7.6
Mason	10,810	9,090	1,720	15.9	10,840	9,860	980	9.0	10,530	9,860	670	6.4
Okanogan	19,190	16,750	2,440	12.7	17,500	14,780	2,720	15.5	17,150	15,650	1,500	8.7
Pacific	7,170	6,170	1,000	13.9	7,330	6,500	830	11.3	6,710	6,080	630	9.4
Pend Oreille	3,260	2,710	550	16.9	3,360	2,810	550	16.4	2,920	2,570	350	12.0
San Juan	3,560	3,300	260	7.3	3,550	3,310	240	6.8	3,180	2,980	200	6.3
Skagit	31,300	27,570	3,730	11.9	31,490	28,090	3,400	10.8	29,680	26,630	3,050	10.3
Skamania	3,330	2,700	630	18.9	3,300	2,790	510	15.5	3,650	3,370	280	7.7
Stevens	12,130	10,240	1,890	15.6	12,230	10,650	1,580	12.9	11,110	10,000	1,110	10.0
Thurston	52,020	46,510	5,510	10.6	52,140	47,130	5,010	9.6	50,530	46,420	4,110	8.1
Wahkiakum	1,340	1,210	130	9.7	1,490	1,310	180	12.1	1,410	1,300	110	7.8
Walla Walla	23,580	21,920	1,660	7.0	24,170	22,670	1,500	6.2	22,540	21,270	1,270	5.6
Whatcom	47,630	42,890	4,740	10.0	45,440	41,020	4,420	9.7	46,050	42,040	4,010	8.7
Whitman	16,350	15,790	560	3.4	15,300	14,760	540	3.5	15,800	15,450	350	2.2

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates for the state and labor market areas are not strictly comparable with those for prior years because the methodology used to develop current year estimates differs from that used in developing final estimates.

Research and Statistics Branch

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Oct. 1981 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average Weekly earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly earnings		
		Oct. 1981 (Prel)	Sep. 1981 (Rev)	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981 (Prel)	Sep. 1981 (Rev)	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981 (Prel)	Sep. 1981 (Rev)	Oct. 1980
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	196,100	$421.29	$416.88	$378.69	38.9	38.6	38.8	$10.83	$10.80	$ 9.76
DURABLE GOODS	133,400	445.56	436.85	400.23	39.5	38.9	39.2	11.28	11.23	10.21
Lumber and wood products	37,600	415.72	412.90	372.74	38.0	37.4	37.2	10.94	11.04	10.02
Logging 1/	11,500	451.05	429.81	382.76	35.6	33.5	33.4	12.67	12.83	11.46
Sawmills and planing mills	15,700	439.77	444.58	385.53	41.1	40.9	39.1	10.70	10.87	9.86
Millwork, plywood and related products	8,300	348.48	360.01	358.42	36.0	37.0	39.3	9.68	9.73	9.12
Furniture and fixtures	2,700	323.29	316.48	292.75	34.8	35.6	34.2	9.29	8.89	8.56
Stone, clay and glass products	4,600	486.80	487.81	41[illegible] 34	39.1	38.9	39.4	12.45	12.54	10.44
Primary metal industries	12,400	519.98	533.82	[illegible] .58	41.4	42.4	40.7	12.56	12.59	11.12
Primary and secondary ferrous metals	2,900	442.22	444.18	[illegible] 3.25	39.1	39.1	37.5	11.31	11.36	10.22
Primary and secondary nonferrous metals	9,500	543.51	560.73	4[illegible] .13	42.1	43.4	41.7	12.91	12.92	11.37
Fabricated metal products	7,000	417.01	423.74	379.08	37.4	37.4	38.8	11.15	11.33	9.77
Machinery	16,400	345.47	343.36	316.52	38.3	37.2	38.6	9.02	9.23	8.20
Machinery (except electrical)	10,400	377.55	375.17	350.62	39.7	38.4	38.7	9.51	9.77	9.06
Electrical equipment	6,000	291.60	288.99	264.41	36.0	35.2	38.6	8.10	8.21	6.85
Transportation equipment	45,600	522.07	495.32	466.90	41.5	40.6	41.1	12.58	12.20	11.36
NONDURABLE GOODS	62,700	368.25	375.67	331.36	37.5	38.1	38.0	9.82	9.86	8.72
Food and kindred products	27,800	326.78	336.27	300.66	36.8	38.3	38.3	8.88	8.78	7.85
Canned and preserved foods	13,500	294.41	291.61	276.97	37.6	39.3	41.4	7.83	7.42	6.69
Apparel	5,000	196.84	189.74	167.25	38.0	35.4	34.7	5.18	5.36	4.82
Paper and allied products	13,500	487.97	508.07	439.18	39.1	39.6	38.9	12.48	12.83	11.29
Printing and publishing	7,300	422.98	405.70	365.68	37.3	37.6	37.2	11.34	10.79	9.83
Chemicals and allied products	4,400	454.69	466.35	381.92	41.6	41.9	41.2	10.93	11.13	9.27
Petroleum and coal products	1,200	464.44	509.50	495.07	38.1	41.9	43.2	12.19	12.16	11.46
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Mining and quarrying 1/	2,600	442.80	441.21	462.11	36.9	38.2	40.5	12.00	11.55	11.41
Contract construction	63,800	637.53	605.34	572.06	36.1	34.2	36.6	17.66	17.70	15.63
Communications and utilities	26,700	428.49	422.87	371.85	40.5	40.7	40.2	10.58	10.39	9.25
Trade (exc. eating and drinking places)	238,300	304.29	310.00	270.51	35.3	36.6	35.5	8.62	8.47	7.62
Wholesale trade	81,500	383.36	375.80	329.55	39.4	39.6	39.0	9.73	9.49	8.45
Retail trade (exc eating and drinking pl)	156,800	262.48	275.89	239.61	33.1	35.1	33.7	7.93	7.86	7.11
Finance 2/	33,800	234.87	246.64	217.23	----	----	----	----	----	----
Laundries and dry cleaning plants	4,300	270.48	271.47	247.97	36.9	36.1	36.9	7.33	7.52	6.72

1/ Data prior to January 1980 is no longer comparable due to a break in the series.

2/ Average weekly hours and hourly earnings are not available.

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Washington State
Employment Security

John Spellman, Governor
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Labor Area Summary

Washington State

affiliated with
Employment and Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

VOLUME 5, NUMBER 12 DECEMBER 1981

HIGHLIGHTS

The total unemployment rate in Washington State soared from 9.1 percent in October to 10.1 percent in November. The November rate was the highest for that month since 1970 when the rate reached 10.4 percent. In November 1970, however, there were 144,600 jobless workers. In November 1981, an estimated 192,400 individuals were out of work. While the rate was slightly higher in 1970, the size of the labor force is considerably larger today.

The major factor behind the high unemployment the state is now experiencing is the national recession and its direct effect on the lumber, homebuilding, and aerospace industries as well as its indirect impact on trade and service employment and state and local government payrolls.

	Nov. 1981*	Oct. 1981*	Nov. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	1,914,200	1,924,100	1,895,600
Employment	1,721,800	1,748,400	1,752,600
Unemployment	192,400	175,700	143,000
State Rate	10.1	9.1	7.5
National Rate	7.9	7.5	7.1

*Because of differences in the methodology for adjusting total employment and total unemployment to Current Population Survey data, estimates for these categories and for the civilian labor force in 1981 are not comparable with those made in previous years. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Obviously, recovery from the recession in the state will depend on improvement in the national economy; especially, lower interest rates which will permit recovery in the home-building and lumber industries. Economic indicators, unfortunately, suggest recovery is still several months away. The nation's Index of Leading Economic Indicators fell again in November, its sixth drop in the past seven months. Construction spending was down 1.7 percent in October, while factory orders fell 5.2 percent. The inventory to sales ratio increased in October indicating an involuntary build-up. National housing starts, which were at their lowest level in 15 years in October, edged up only slightly in November.

Total employment in the state fell 26,600 over the month with the largest drop in agriculture due primarily to the completion of the apple harvest. Nonfarm wage and salary employment was down 10,600. Sizable losses were noted in lumber (-1,800), aerospace (-1,100), canning (-3,000) and construction (-3,000). The only significant gain was in public education (+2,900). Hiring at retail outlets in November to staff up for holiday sales was weaker than usual.

Nonfarm payrolls in November were down 36,800 from November 1980 and 49,900 from November 1979. Approximately 60 percent of the loss from 1979 occurred in construction (-24,300) and lumber (-10,400). The largest loss in the year-to-year comparison continues to be in state and local government (-12,500). Other sizable cutbacks included construction (-6,700), trade (-6,600), aerospace (-4,500) and lumber (-3,600). Significant year-to-year increases were limited to services (+5,000), food products (+1,400), and shipbuilding (+1,100).

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Manufacturing employment in the state dropped 7,400 from October and was down 11,300 over the year. The major cutbacks from October occurred at canneries, and in lumber and aerospace. Cannery employment fell 3,000 but losses of this size are to be expected at this time of the year when work is completed on major vegetable crops. Employment in the industry, however, was up 1,500 over the year.

An 1,800 drop in the already depressed lumber industry was greater than anticipated, and employment was down 1,400 on a seasonally adjusted basis. About 700 of the 1,800 reduction was in logging where an early snowfall may have been a factor. The industry total, however, of 41,100 was the lowest November level since 1960. Problems for this industry, the state's second largest source of manufacturing jobs, began in 1979 as rising interest rates cut housing starts by 14 percent. Further increases in interest rates trimmed housing starts 24 percent in 1980, and 1981 is expected to show an additional loss of 16 percent. The anticipated 1981 level will be down 46 percent from 1978. Augmenting the problem, log sales to Japan have also dropped sharply with that country in the midst of its own homebuilding slump. Cutbacks in housing starts, of

course, rapidly translate into lower employment in the lumber industry since nearly one-half of all lumber produced is used in the construction of new housing units.

Employment in the lumber industry was down 3,600 from November 1980 and was also 14,100, or 25 percent, lower than in November 1978. Moreover, many of those who continue to be employed in the industry are working short shifts. According to a survey by the Western Wood Products Association, about 5,000 lumber mill employees in Washington State were working less than full time during the week ended December 5, 1981. Many loggers, plywood and millwork employees have also seen their hours curtailed.

Aerospace employment fell 1,100 from October and at mid-November was down 4,500 over the year. The Boeing Company has announced a 2,000 to 3,000 reduction in their workforce for the first half of 1982. Boeing will move into production of their new 767 model by mid-1982 and the 757 by the beginning of 1982. The firm continues to hold a tremendous order backlog for these new aircraft, but the firmness of some of these orders is questionable. Nonetheless, the long-term outlook for Boeing and aerospace employment in the state is bright. The firm remains the dominant manufacturer of airliners in the world.

The national recession has also impacted other manufacturing industries in the state including aluminum, pulp and paper and fabricated metal products. Both the homebuilding and automobile industries are major markets for aluminum and both are operating at low levels because of the recession. Consequently, aluminum plants have recently been forced to shut down some potlines to control inventories. Aluminum employment in this state dropped 200 from October and at mid-November was down 800 over the year. Paradoxically, hydroelectric power is likely to be abundant in 1982.

Reduced economic activity has also lowered the demand for shipping and packaging material, which is a major product line in the state's pulp and paper industry. Private households are conserving on the use of paper products too. As a result, employment has been declining at pulp and paper product mills. Payrolls were down 200 from October and 700 over the year.

Fabricated metal products are used extensively in construction, and with construction activity down, employment in this industry has also dropped--300 from October and 1,300 over the year. Machinery manufacturing employment has also been impacted by lower industrial activity. Payrolls in the industry were down 300 over the month and 1,200 over the year.

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Employment in the state's nonmanufacturing industries fell 3,200 between October and November and 25,500 over the year. Major changes from October included losses of 3,000 in construction, 800 in services, 700 in trade and a gain of 2,900

in education. Nearly one-half of the year-to-year cutback occurred in state and local government (off 12,500). Other large year-to-year losses were noted in construction (off 6,700), transportation (off 5,100) and trade (off 6,600). Services posted the only large gain--5,000, but most of the new jobs were in medical services which is little affected by recessions.

Although construction employment declined 3,000 from October the loss was about normal for this time of the year. Seasonally adjusted payrolls in the building trades rose 200. Since November 1980, however, construction employment has dropped 6,700; and in comparison with November 1979, the number of construction jobs was down 24,300 or 23 percent. The sharp reduction in home building was the major factor in the loss of construction jobs since 1979, but commercial construction has also been reduced significantly by high interest rates.

Although large, the 2,900 gain in public education was less than usual for this time of the year and on a seasonally adjusted basis education payrolls were down 1,900. Year-to-year, both education and other state and local government employment were down sharply--12,500 in total with 9,800 fewer jobs in education. The reductions, of course, were made necessary by a cutback in federal funds and less state and local tax revenues than expected.

Trade employment dipped 700 over the month and was down 6,600 over the year. Wholesale activity accounted for 600 of the loss from October and resulted from a normal seasonal decline in fruit and vegetable packing. Retail trade dropped 100. However, a gain of over 2,000 is normal in November as retail outlets usually begin to add staff to handle holiday sales. This year many stores reportedly extended hours for part-time employees rather than hiring temporary Christmas help.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

While unemployment was high by historic standards in nearly every area of the state, there was considerable variation. Whitman County, the site of Washington State University and a major wheat producer, had the state's lowest jobless rate, 3.9 percent. On the other end of the scale, Pend Oreille County, which is highly dependent on lumber, recorded a rate of 22.5 percent.

The highest unemployment rates in November were in areas like Pend Oreille County in which lumber is the main manufacturing activity. Compared to the statewide average of 10.1 percent, the average rate in the state's lumber and wood product counties was 16.2 percent. Four of these counties had rates of over 20 percent including Pend Oreille, Klickitat, Okanogan and Skamania.

The Puget Sound area, consisting of King, Snohomish, Pierce, Kitsap and Thurston counties, recorded a jobless rate of

8.7 percent. Only Thurston County, at 11.2 percent, had a rate higher than the statewide average. Cutbacks in state and local government as well as in lumber were factors in the high Thurston County rate.

WEEKLY EARNINGS AVERAGE $419.12

Weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers averaged $419.12 in November, down $4.53 from October but up $33.62, or 8.7 percent, from November 1980.

The slight decline from October resulted from a reduced work week in canning, lumber and transportation equipment. Weekly hours at canneries fell from 40.7 to 34.9 as fall fruit and vegetable runs were completed. Working hours in lumber fell from 38.5 to 36.9, partially because of seasonal factors and partially due to low demand. Working time in transportation equipment fell one-half hour but still averaged 41.5 hours.

Average hourly earnings rose from $10.78 in October to $10.83 in November. The termination of lower-paid seasonal workers in food products helped boost the average. Over the year, average hourly pay was up 92 cents, or 9.3 percent.

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT

A new study, The Influence of Higher Energy Prices on Washington State Employment is now available from the Research and Statistics Branch.

The report analyzes how higher energy prices have affected industrial sector employment trends. The report also contains an energy consumption data base for energy intensive sectors of the state and U.S. economies. The 71 page report is available upon request by contacting Research and Statistics, 753-5224.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Nov. 1981 (Prel.)	Oct. 1981 (Rev.)	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Change Oct. 81 to Nov. 81	Change Nov. 80 to Nov. 81
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.....	1,571.0	1,581.6	1,607.8	1,610.4	-10.6	-36.8
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	293.0	300.4	304.3	308.8	-7.4	-11.3
Durable Goods.....	206.7	210.9	218.2	217.8	-4.2	-11.5
Lumber & Wood Products.....	41.5	43.3	45.1	45.8	-1.8	-3.6
Furniture & Fixtures.....	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.3	-0.1	-0.4
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.....	6.0	6.1	6.4	4/6.0	-0.1	-0.4
Ferrous Metals.....	4/3.5	4/3.5	3.6	3.6	0	-0.1
Nonferrous Metals.....	12.3	12.6	4/12.8	4/12.7	-0.3	-0.5
Aluminum.....	10.3	10.5	11.1	11.0	-0.2	-0.8
Fabricated Metal Products.....	9.4	9.7	10.7	10.8	-0.3	-1.3
Machinery.....	25.2	25.5	26.4	26.4	-0.3	-1.2
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.4	-0.2	-0.4
Electrical Equipment.....	10.2	10.3	11.0	11.0	-0.1	-0.8
Transportation Equipment.....	94.4	95.7	98.8	4/98.3	-1.3	-4.4
Aerospace.....	76.5	77.6	4/81.0	4/80.7	-1.1	-4.5
Ship Building & Repair.....	13.1	13.2	12.0	11.9	-0.1	+1.1
Other Transp. Equipment.....	4.8	4.9	5.8	5.7	-0.1	-1.0
Other Durable Goods 2/.....	11.5	11.5	11.1	10.9	0	+0.4
Nondurable Goods.....	86.3	89.5	86.1	91.0	-3.2	+0.2
Food & Kindred Products.....	32.6	35.8	31.2	35.7	-3.2	+1.4
Canned & Preserved Foods.....	12.7	15.7	11.2	15.3	-3.0	+1.5
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.7	5.7	6.3	6.3	0	-0.6
Paper & Allied Products.....	16.7	16.9	17.4	17.6	-0.2	-0.7
Printing & Publishing.....	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.7	+0.1	0
Chemicals & Allied Products....	9.1	9.1	8.7	8.7	0	+0.4
Petroleum & Coal Products.....	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	0	-0.1
Other Nondurable Goods 3/.....	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	+0.1	-0.2
MINING & QUARRYING.....	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	0	0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	82.0	85.0	4/88.7	4/86.2	-3.0	-6.7
TRANS., COMM., & UTILITIES.....	86.5	86.9	4/91.0	4/91.2	-0.4	-4.5
Railroad Transportation.....	8.5	8.5	9.8	9.8	0	-1.3
Other Transportation.....	43.8	44.3	4/47.6	4/47.8	-0.5	-3.8
Communications & Utilities.....	34.2	34.1	33.6	33.6	+0.1	+0.6
TRADE.....	4/379.6	4/380.3	386.2	385.7	-0.7	-6.6
Wholesale Trade.....	4/98.1	4/98.7	99.2	100.2	-0.6	-1.1
Retail Trade.....	4/281.5	281.6	287.0	285.5	-0.1	-5.5
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE.....	91.9	92.4	92.2	92.6	-0.5	-0.3
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS.....	314.6	315.4	309.6	311.3	-0.8	+5.0
GOVERNMENT.....	320.1	317.9	332.5	331.3	+2.2	-12.4
Federal.....	67.2	67.3	67.1	67.2	-0.1	+0.1
State & Local.....	252.9	250.6	265.4	264.1	+2.3	-12.5
Education.....	141.5	138.6	151.3	148.0	+2.9	-9.8
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	0.8	0.3	1.5	4.7	+0.5	-0.7

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration.

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.
2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.
3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, and leather products.
4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In thousands)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Nov. 1981 (Prel.)	Oct. 1981 (Rev.)	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Change Oct. 81 to Nov. 81	Change Nov. 80 to Nov. 81
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.....	1,560.6	1,564.9	1,597.0	1,593.3	-4.3	-36.4
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	290.9	294.6	302.4	302.9	-3.7	-11.5
Durable Goods.....	205.9	209.7	217.5	216.5	-3.8	-11.6
Lumber & Wood Products.....	41.1	42.5	44.7	44.9	-1.4	-3.6
Furniture & Fixtures.....	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.2	-0.1	-0.4
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.....	5.9	5.9	6.3	4/5.8	0	-0.4
Ferrous Metals.....	4/3.5	4/3.5	3.6	3.6	0	-0.1
Nonferrous Metals.....	12.5	12.9	4/13.0	4/13.0	-0.4	-0.5
Aluminum.....	10.5	10.7	11.3	11.2	-0.2	-0.8
Fabricated Metal Products.....	9.5	9.7	10.8	10.8	-0.2	-1.3
Machinery.....	25.2	25.5	26.4	26.4	-0.3	-1.2
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.4	-0.2	-0.4
Electrical Equipment.....	10.2	10.3	11.0	11.0	-0.1	-0.8
Transportation Equipment.....	94.4	95.8	98.9	98.4	-1.4	-4.5
Aerospace.....	76.5	77.6	4/81.0	4/80.7	-1.1	-4.5
Ship Building & Repair.....	13.0	13.2	11.9	11.9	-0.2	+1.1
Other Transp. Equipment.....	4.9	5.0	6.0	5.8	-0.1	-1.1
Other Durable Goods 2/.....	11.0	11.0	10.6	10.4	0	+0.4
Nondurable Goods.....	85.0	84.9	84.9	86.4	+0.1	+0.1
Food & Kindred Products.....	31.3	31.3	30.0	31.2	0	+1.3
Canned & Preserved Foods.....	12.3	11.6	10.8	11.3	+0.7	+1.5
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.7	5.6	6.3	6.2	+0.1	-0.6
Paper & Allied Products.....	16.8	16.9	17.5	17.6	-0.1	-0.7
Printing & Publishing.....	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.7	0	0
Chemicals & Allied Products....	9.1	9.1	8.7	8.7	0	+0.4
Petroleum & Coal Products.....	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	0	-0.1
Other Nondurable Goods 3/.....	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	+0.1	-0.2
MINING & QUARRYING.....	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	+0.1	0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	80.9	80.7	4/87.5	4/81.9	+0.2	-6.6
TRANS., COMM., & UTILITIES.....	86.4	86.2	90.8	90.4	+0.2	-4.4
Railroad Transportation.....	8.5	8.4	9.8	9.7	+0.1	-1.3
Other Transportation.....	43.5	43.5	4/47.2	4/46.9	0	-3.7
Communications & Utilities.....	34.4	34.3	33.8	33.8	+0.1	+0.6
TRADE.....	4/373.9	4/376.2	380.4	381.5	-2.3	-6.5
Wholesale Trade.....	4/96.6	4/96.6	97.6	98.0	0	-1.0
Retail Trade.....	4/277.3	279.6	282.8	283.5	-2.3	-5.5
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE.....	92.0	92.1	92.3	92.3	-0.1	-0.3
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS.....	317.5	315.4	312.4	311.3	+2.1	+5.1
GOVERNMENT.....	315.7	316.5	327.9	329.8	-0.8	-12.2
Federal.....	67.5	67.4	67.4	67.3	+0.1	+0.1
State & Local.....	248.2	249.1	260.5	262.5	-0.9	-12.3
Education.....	133.7	135.6	143.0	144.8	-1.9	-9.3
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	0.8	0.3	1.5	4.7	+0.5	-0.7

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration.

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.

3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, and leather products.

4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
Employment Security Department

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date Dec. 28, 1981

Benchmark 1980

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

	November 1981 Preliminary 3/				October 1981 Revised				November 1980 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	1,914,200	1,721,800	192,400	10.1	1,924,100	1,748,400	175,700	9.1	1,895,600	1,752,600	143,000	7.5
Seattle-Everett SMSA	843,300	772,100	71,200	8.4	836,700	769,400	67,300	8.0	846,000	794,100	51,900	6.1
King County	678,600	624,000	54,600	8.0	674,300	621,900	52,400	7.8	681,900	641,800	40,100	5.9
Tacoma SMSA	172,500	155,700	17,100	9.9	171,600	155,200	16,400	9.6	171,600	158,600	13,000	7.6
Spokane SMSA	146,100	131,400	14,700	10.1	145,300	131,900	13,400	9.2	145,900	134,700	11,200	7.7
Tri-Cities Area 2/	77,910	69,570	8,340	10.7	78,110	70,500	7,610	9.7	72,070	64,510	7,560	10.5
Yakima SMSA	75,370	65,460	9,910	13.1	89,340	81,090	8,250	9.2	75,270	68,100	7,170	9.5
Balance of State Areas												
Adams	5,900	5,330	570	9.7	6,020	5,560	460	7.6	5,640	5,130	510	9.0
Asotin	8,300	7,420	880	10.6	8,370	7,560	810	9.7	7,470	6,940	530	7.1
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	33,370	29,570	3,800	11.4	37,570	34,260	3,310	8.8	33,180	29,560	3,620	10.9
Clallam	20,270	16,600	3,670	18.1	19,820	16,740	3,080	15.5	21,180	17,820	3,360	15.9
Clark	87,850	79,790	8,060	9.2	87,510	79,950	7,560	8.6	87,880	82,260	5,620	6.4
Columbia	1,850	1,500	350	18.9	1,880	1,570	310	16.5	1,730	1,410	320	18.5
Cowlitz	33,270	28,070	5,200	15.6	33,050	28,580	4,470	13.5	32,410	29,280	3,130	9.7
Ferry	2,890	2,460	430	14.9	2,960	2,530	430	14.5	2,860	2,630	230	8.0
Garfield	1,130	1,060	70	6.2	1,140	1,080	60	5.3	1,160	1,080	80	6.9
Grant	20,120	17,760	2,360	11.7	19,980	17,950	2,030	10.2	19,530	17,650	1,880	9.6
Grays Harbor	34,280	28,690	5,590	16.3	33,880	29,160	4,720	13.9	32,060	28,240	3,820	11.9
Island	13,070	11,830	1,240	9.5	13,090	11,960	1,130	8.6	12,790	11,900	890	7.0
Jefferson	6,510	5,780	730	11.2	6,430	5,760	670	10.4	5,690	5,140	550	9.7
Kitsap	58,660	54,450	4,210	7.2	58,160	53,950	4,210	7.2	57,620	54,320	3,300	5.7
Kittitas	9,470	8,300	1,170	12.4	9,780	8,890	890	9.1	10,180	9,510	670	6.6
Klickitat	6,800	5,430	1,370	20.1	6,550	5,610	940	14.4	6,580	5,780	800	12.2
Lewis	22,790	19,300	3,490	15.3	22,470	19,530	2,940	13.1	22,120	19,590	2,530	11.4
Lincoln	3,890	3,550	340	8.7	3,900	3,610	290	7.4	3,830	3,530	300	7.8
Mason	11,060	9,580	1,480	13.4	10,720	9,020	1,700	15.9	11,270	10,510	760	6.7
Okanogan	14,820	11,520	3,300	22.3	19,140	16,740	2,400	12.5	13,310	11,730	1,580	11.9
Pacific	7,250	6,020	1,230	17.0	7,200	6,210	990	13.8	7,010	5,780	1,230	17.5
Pend Oreille	3,460	2,680	780	22.5	3,270	2,720	550	16.8	2,960	2,560	400	13.5
San Juan	3,150	2,890	260	8.3	3,220	2,970	250	7.8	3,100	2,870	230	7.4
Skagit	31,260	26,940	4,320	13.8	31,310	27,550	3,760	12.0	29,730	26,400	3,330	11.2
Skamania	3,380	2,680	700	20.7	3,300	2,700	600	18.2	3,700	3,360	340	9.2
Stevens	12,010	10,330	1,680	14.0	12,230	10,350	1,880	15.4	11,110	9,880	1,230	11.1
Thurston	52,730	46,850	5,880	11.2	51,540	46,100	5,440	10.6	51,260	47,150	4,110	8.0
Wahkiakum	1,340	1,190	150	11.2	1,330	1,210	120	9.0	1,540	1,170	370	24.0
Walla Walla	23,840	21,850	1,990	8.3	23,430	21,800	1,630	7.0	23,140	21,580	1,560	6.7
Whatcom	47,800	42,590	5,210	10.9	47,460	42,820	4,640	9.8	46,850	42,460	4,390	9.4
Whitman	16,220	15,590	630	3.9	16,340	15,790	550	3.4	15,910	15,430	480	3.0

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates for the state and labor market areas are not strictly comparable with those for prior years because the methodology used to develop current year estimates differs from that used in developing final estimates.

Research and Statistics Branch

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

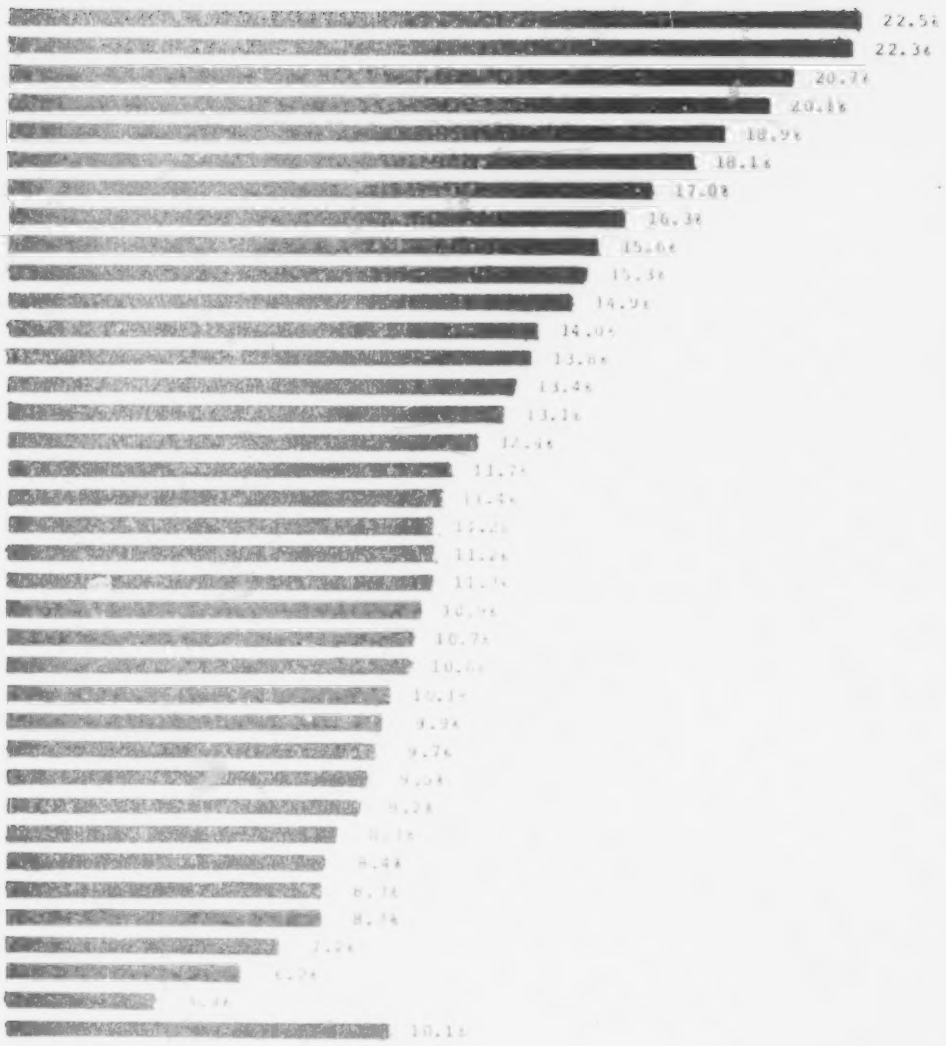
	Nov. 1981 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average Weekly earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly earnings		
		Nov. 1981 (Prel)	Oct. 1981 (Rev)	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981 (Prel)	Oct. 1981 (Rev)	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981 (Prel)	Oct. 1981 (Rev)	Nov. 1980
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	190,000	$419.12	$423.65	$385.50	38.7	39.3	38.9	$10.83	$10.78	$ 9.91
DURABLE GOODS	129,700	444.04	448.94	407.88	39.4	39.8	39.6	11.27	11.28	10.30
Lumber and wood products	35,800	406.27	423.89	382.79	36.9	38.5	37.9	11.01	11.01	10.10
Logging 1/	10,800	453.25	476.25	372.10	35.3	37.5	32.3	12.84	12.70	11.52
Sawmills and planing mills	15,300	412.42	438.70	405.01	38.4	41.0	40.1	10.74	10.70	10.10
Millwork, plywood and related products	7,900	355.62	352.70	380.30	36.7	36.1	41.7	9.69	9.77	9.12
Furniture and fixtures	2,500	285.93	309.21	297.65	31.7	33.5	35.1	9.02	9.23	8.48
Stone, clay and glass products	4,500	492.47	493.52	405.15	40.3	39.8	37.9	12.22	12.40	10.69
Primary metal industries	12,100	512.91	507.94	453.81	41.0	40.7	40.7	12.51	12.48	11.15
Primary and secondary ferrous metals	2,700	448.09	442.22	390.37	39.1	39.1	37.9	11.46	11.31	10.30
Primary and secondary nonferrous metals	9,400	531.20	527.77	473.41	41.5	41.2	41.6	12.80	12.81	11.38
Fabricated metal products	6,800	445.91	421.07	394.00	40.1	37.9	39.4	11.12	11.11	10.00
Machinery	16,400	352.17	345.33	321.56	38.7	38.2	38.1	9.10	9.04	8.44
Machinery (except electrical)	10,400	365.96	373.41	356.82	38.2	39.1	38.0	9.58	9.55	9.39
Electrical equipment	6,000	328.25	291.60	266.50	39.5	36.0	38.4	8.31	8.10	6.94
Transportation equipment	44,600	520.83	527.10	470.30	41.5	42.0	41.4	12.55	12.55	11.36
NONDURABLE GOODS	60,300	363.95	370.74	333.84	37.1	38.3	37.3	9.81	9.68	8.95
Food and kindred products	25,000	327.06	337.56	295.24	36.3	38.8	35.7	9.01	8.70	8.27
Canned and preserved foods	10,800	258.26	297.92	241.69	34.9	40.7	35.7	7.40	7.32	6.77
Apparel	5,400	202.00	194.21	173.76	37.2	36.3	35.9	5.43	5.35	4.84
Paper and allied products	13,300	483.60	489.29	446.88	39.0	39.3	39.9	12.40	12.45	11.20
Printing and publishing	7,400	377.00	401.45	366.30	35.6	37.0	37.0	10.59	10.85	9.90
Chemicals and allied products	4,400	457.60	456.62	392.18	41.3	41.7	41.5	11.08	10.95	9.45
Petroleum and coal products	1,200	465.58	464.44	458.59	38.1	38.1	40.8	12.22	12.19	11.24
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Mining and quarrying 1/	2,600	446.60	441.23	454.40	38.7	36.8	40.9	11.54	11.99	11.11
Contract construction	61,100	621.27	646.94	563.13	35.4	36.8	35.8	17.55	17.58	15.73
Communications and utilities	26,600	451.95	426.22	383.67	40.9	40.4	40.6	11.05	10.55	9.45
Trade (exc. eating and drinking places)	238,800	302.11	301.82	272.39	35.5	35.3	35.7	8.51	8.55	7.63
Wholesale trade	80,700	379.63	383.20	329.61	40.3	40.0	39.1	9.42	9.58	8.43
Retail trade (exc eating and drinking pl)	158,100	263.15	259.12	243.44	33.1	32.8	34.0	7.95	7.90	7.16
Finance 2/	34,000	267.19	240.36	229.18	----	----	----	----	----	----
Laundries and dry cleaning plants	4,400	270.48	267.18	247.11	36.8	36.5	36.5	7.35	7.32	6.77

1/ Data prior to January 1980 is no longer comparable due to a break in the series.

2/ Average weekly hours and hourly earnings are not available.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN WASHINGTON COUNTIES 1/

November, 1981
Not Seasonally Adjusted



1/ Figures rounded.
2/ The Tri-Cities Area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
Research and Statistics Branch

2/25/82 S8340-3A

Washington State
Employment Security

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

Research & Statistics Branch
Olympia, WA 98504
Telephone (206) 753-5142

Labor Area Summary

Washington State

affiliated with
Employment and Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 1 JANUARY 1982

HIGHLIGHTS

Total unemployment in Washington State continued to climb in December in the face of deteriorating national economic conditions. Unemployment in the state rose 20,600 from November to total 214,300 in December, while the jobless rate jumped a full percentage point to 11.1. The rate was the highest December rate since the Department began making estimates in 1947. Nationally, unemployment rose from 7.9 to 8.3 percent between November and December. (Rates are not seasonally adjusted.)

Total employment dropped 8,700 over the month to a level of 1,713,800 in December. Employment in the

	Dec. 1981*	Nov. 1981*	Dec. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	1,928,100	1,916,200	1,901,200
Employment	1,713,800	1,722,500	1,747,900
Unemployment	214,300	193,700	153,300
State Rate	11.1	10.1	8.1
National Rate	8.3	7.9	6.9

*Because of differences in the methodology for adjusting total employment and total unemployment to Current Population Survey data, estimates for these categories and for the civilian labor force in 1981 are not comparable with those made in previous years. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

HIGHLIGHTS (Continued)

nonagricultural wage and salary series declined 10,200. Over the year, however, nonfarm employment was down 47,000. The loss from November in nonagricultural employment was partially seasonal, but greater than usual for this time of the year.

National economic indicators continue on the grim side and offer little encouragement for those looking for a quick turnaround in the economy. Interest rates have begun to rise again after declining briefly this fall. The G.N.P. fell 5.2 percent in the final quarter of 1981. Factory useage fell to 72.9 percent in December, while housing starts in 1981 were at their lowest level in 35 years. Industrial output dropped 2.1 percent in December to post its fifth straight decline, and its largest since May 1980. The inventory to sales ratio at 1.5 months in December was at its highest level since June 1980. Encouraging developments include a moderation in inflation and an increase in the Leading Economic Indicators index. Producer prices were up 7 percent from 1980, the smallest increase since 1977. The index of Leading Economic Indicators rose six-tenths of a percent in December to post its first increase since July.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Manufacturing employment in the state fell 6,800 from November and at mid-December was down 15,200 from December 1980 and 27,500 from December 1979. The largest loss between November and December occurred in food products where employment was trimmed by 3,400 at canneries following the completion of most vegetable runs for the season. Food products employment nonetheless remained one of the few industries reporting higher employment over the year with a gain of 800. Lumber and wood products was down 1,800 from November with most of the loss in logging which is affected more by weather conditions than other segments of the industry. The drop was more than seasonally expected, however, and lumber employment was at its lowest December level in 20 years. Between December 1980 and 1981, industry payrolls declined 4,800; but in comparison with December 1978, employment in the lumber industry this December was down 14,900 or 29 percent. This, of course, is not surprising considering the low level of housing starts nationally. Another forest products industry, pulp and paper, has also been trending downward in the past year due to weak national demand. Employment in the paper industry was down 200 from November and 1,100 lower than one year ago.

In other manufacturing industries, aerospace payrolls fell an additional 800 between November and December and were down 5,400 from December 1980. Stone, clay

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

and glass manufacturers laid off 400 workers in December with seasonal demand from contractors falling; they employed 500 fewer workers than one year ago because of the general decline in construction activity over the year. Fabricated metals also produces a large share of its products for the construction industry, and employment in fabricated metals fell 1,100 over the year. Between November and December, employment in the industry rose 200, however.

Weak national demand for aluminum from the homebuilding and automobile industries has curtailed employment in the state's aluminum industry with payrolls down 300 in December and 1,100 over the year. Low factory utilization has also hurt the state's machinery industry with employment down 100 in December and 1,300 from December 1980.

Year-to-year job additions in manufacturing were limited to a gain of 800 in food, 1,000 in shipbuilding, 200 in chemicals, and 400 in other durable goods. Growth in shipbuilding was related to defense contracts, while the gain in other durables was in instruments.

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Employment in nonmanufacturing industries dropped 3,400 from November to December and was down 31,800 over the year. The largest change in December was a gain of 4,000 in retail trade where temporary workers were hired for the holiday shopping period. The gain was slightly below normal. Unfortunately there is nothing slight about the year-to-year change in the industry. The number of retail jobs was down 5,100 from December 1980 as cutbacks in the goods-producing industries trimmed purchasing power.

The decline in retail sales has also impacted state and local government where tax receipts have been less than anticipated. Reductions in federal programs administered by state and local agencies have compounded the problem. As a result, state and local government payrolls fell 13,400 to post the largest loss of any group over the year. Approximately 9,700 of the drop was in public education. State and local public payrolls were down 2,200 between November and December alone. Additional cutbacks are anticipated. The Employment Security Department terminated over 400 employees at the end of January. Employment service functions are being withdrawn from several communities at the same time because of a reduction in federal funding.

Construction payrolls fell 3,600 from November largely due to seasonal factors. December 1981 employment in the building trades, however, was down 12,100 from

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

December 1980 and 22,100, or 22 percent, from December 1979. High interest rates have sharply curtailed both homebuilding and commercial construction. Transportation activities have also been reduced with less commercial activity. Employment in the industry dropped 200 from November and at mid-December was 4,800 lower than its year-earlier level.

Services and miscellaneous employment fell 1,000 over the month but was up 4,200 over the year. The major losses from November occurred in business services, at amusement-recreation establishments and in agricultural services. Higher employment was noted in personal services, motion pictures, hospitals and private education. The year-to-year growth was largely confined to medical services.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

The increase in unemployment from November to December was steeper in counties heavily dependent on the lumber industry. Weather conditions were a factor but so were deteriorating markets for wood products. While the jobless rate rose from 10.1 to 11.1 percent statewide, the rate for the lumber and wood product counties jumped from 16.2 to 18.3 percent. Five of these counties had rates over 23 percent including Pend Oreille (26.8), Klickitat (25.4), Skamania (25.2), Okanogan (24.6), and Clallam (23.9).

Agriculturally oriented eastern Washington also experienced a sizable jump in unemployment between November and December (10.7 to 12.3 percent) with agriculture and food processing activities well past their seasonal peak. The Puget Sound area (Seattle-Everett and Tacoma metropolitan areas and Kitsap and Thurston counties) experienced a more moderate change in unemployment between November and December with its rate rising from 8.7 to 9.3 percent. Within the area, the rates varied considerably, however, from 7.7 percent in Kitsap County to 11.9 percent in Thurston County. Kitsap is favored by a huge defense industry, while Thurston County is feeling the effects of declining state and lumber employment.

WEEKLY EARNINGS AVERAGE $425.71

Weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers in Washington State averaged $425.71 in December, up $7.75 from November and $35.32, or 9 percent, higher than in December 1980. Weekly hours averaged 39.2 in December and hourly earnings averaged $10.86.

Higher weekly earnings in the November-December period were noted in lumber ($407.74 to $416.10), ferrous metals ($448.09 to $490.79), transportation equipment ($521.24 to $524.99), and canning ($257.60 to $275.94). Earnings in lumber rose as weekly hours moved up from

WEEKLY EARNINGS
(Continued)

an exceptionally low average of 37.0 to 38.0. Ferrous metal posted a strong gain in both hours (39.1 to 42.2) and hourly pay ($11.46 to $11.63). The increase at canneries, however, was largely seasonal as lower-paid temporary workers were released with the completion of vegetable runs. Minor increases in both hourly pay and working time were reported in transportation equipment.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Dec. 1981 (Prel.)	Nov. 1981 (Rev.)	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Change Nov. 81 to Dec. 81	Change Dec. 80 to Dec. 81
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.....	1,561.6	1,571.8	1,608.6	1,607.8	-10.2	-47.0
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	286.1	292.9	301.3	304.3	-6.8	-15.2
Durable Goods.....	203.4	206.8	217.6	218.2	-3.4	-14.2
Lumber & Wood Products.....	39.6	41.4	44.4	45.1	-1.8	-4.8
Furniture & Fixtures.....	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.3	-0.1	-0.4
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.....	5.6	6.0	6.1	6.4	-0.4	-0.5
Ferrous Metals.....	4/3.4	4/3.5	3.6	3.6	-0.1	-0.2
Nonferrous Metals.....	12.1	12.3	13.3	4/12.8	-0.2	-1.2
Aluminum.....	10.0	10.3	11.1	11.1	-0.3	-1.1
Fabricated Metal Products.....	9.6	9.4	10.7	10.7	+0.2	-1.1
Machinery.....	25.2	25.3	26.5	26.4	-0.1	-1.3
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	15.0	15.1	15.3	15.4	-0.1	-0.3
Electrical Equipment.....	10.2	10.2	11.2	11.0	0	-1.0
Transportation Equipment.....	93.6	94.5	98.7	98.8	-0.9	-5.1
Aerospace.....	75.7	76.5	81.1	81.0	-0.8	-5.4
Ship Building & Repair.....	13.0	13.1	12.0	12.0	-0.1	+1.0
Other Transp. Equipment.....	4.9	4.9	5.6	5.8	0	-0.7
Other Durable Goods 2/.....	11.5	11.5	11.1	11.1	0	+0.4
Nondurable Goods.....	82.7	86.1	83.7	86.1	-3.4	-1.0
Food & Kindred Products.....	29.2	32.4	28.4	31.2	-3.2	+0.8
Canned & Preserved Foods.....	9.1	12.5	8.3	11.2	-3.4	+0.8
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.8	5.7	6.3	6.3	+0.1	-0.5
Paper & Allied Products.....	16.5	16.7	17.6	17.4	-0.2	-1.1
Printing & Publishing.....	15.7	15.6	15.7	15.6	+0.1	0
Chemicals & Allied Products....	9.0	9.1	8.8	8.7	-0.1	+0.2
Petroleum & Coal Products.....	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	0	-0.1
Other Nondurable Goods 3/.....	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8	-0.1	-0.3
MINING & QUARRYING.....	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	-0.1	-0.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	78.1	81.7	4/90.2	4/88.7	-3.6	-12.1
TRANS., COMM., & UTILITIES.....	86.4	86.5	4/90.6	4/91.0	-0.1	-4.2
Railroad Transportation.....	8.5	8.5	9.8	9.8	0	-1.3
Other Transportation.....	43.7	43.9	4/47.2	4/47.6	-0.2	-3.5
Communications & Utilities.....	34.2	34.1	33.6	33.6	+0.1	+0.6
TRADE.....	384.2	4/380.5	4/390.0	386.2	+3.7	-5.8
Wholesale Trade.....	98.0	4/98.3	4/98.7	99.2	-0.3	-0.7
Retail Trade.....	286.2	4/282.2	291.3	287.0	+4.0	-5.1
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE.....	91.9	91.9	92.2	92.2	0	-0.3
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS.....	313.3	314.3	309.1	309.6	-1.0	+4.2
GOVERNMENT.....	318.4	320.7	331.9	332.5	-2.3	-13.5
Federal.....	67.2	67.3	67.3	67.1	-0.1	-0.1
State & Local.....	251.2	253.4	264.6	265.4	-2.2	-13.4
Education.....	140.9	141.7	150.6	151.3	-0.8	-9.7
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	0.2	0.8	0.5	1.5	-0.6	-0.3

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration.

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.
2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.
3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, and leather products.
4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In thousands)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Dec. 1981 (Prel.)	Nov. 1981 (Rev.)	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Change Nov. 81 to Dec. 81	Change Dec. 80 to Dec. 81
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.....	1,556.9	1,561.5	1,604.0	1,597.0	-4.6	-47.1
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	287.7	290.9	302.9	302.4	-3.2	-15.2
Durable Goods.....	204.1	206.0	218.3	217.5	-1.9	-14.2
Lumber & Wood Products.....	40.5	41.0	45.4	44.7	-0.5	-4.9
Furniture & Fixtures.....	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.2	-0.1	-0.4
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.....	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.3	-0.1	-0.5
Ferrous Metals.....	4/3.4	4/3.5	3.6	3.6	-0.1	-0.2
Nonferrous Metals.....	12.2	12.5	13.4	4/13.0	-0.3	-1.2
Aluminum.....	10.1	10.5	11.3	11.3	-0.4	-1.2
Fabricated Metal Products.....	9.7	9.5	10.8	10.8	+0.2	-1.1
Machinery.....	25.1	25.3	26.3	26.3	-0.2	-1.2
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	15.0	15.1	15.3	15.4	-0.1	-0.3
Electrical Equipment.....	10.1	10.2	11.0	11.0	-0.1	-0.9
Transportation Equipment.....	93.6	94.5	98.7	98.9	-0.9	-5.1
Aerospace.....	75.7	76.5	81.1	4/81.0	-0.8	-5.4
Ship Building & Repair.....	12.9	13.0	11.9	11.9	-0.1	+1.0
Other Transp. Equipment.....	5.0	5.0	5.7	6.0	0	-0.7
Other Durable Goods 2/.....	11.1	11.0	10.7	10.6	+0.1	+0.4
Nondurable Goods.....	83.6	84.9	84.6	84.9	-1.3	-1.0
Food & Kindred Products.....	30.1	31.2	29.3	30.0	-1.1	+0.8
Canned & Preserved Foods.....	10.6	12.1	9.8	10.8	-1.3	+1.0
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.8	5.7	6.3	6.3	+0.1	-0.5
Paper & Allied Products.....	16.5	16.8	17.6	17.5	-0.3	-1.1
Printing & Publishing.....	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.5	+0.1	0
Chemicals & Allied Products....	9.0	9.1	8.8	8.7	-0.1	+0.2
Petroleum & Coal Products.....	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	0	-0.1
Other Nondurable Goods 3/.....	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.8	0	-0.3
MINING & QUARRYING.....	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.3	+0.1	-0.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	80.9	80.6	4/93.5	4/87.5	+0.3	-12.6
TRANS., COMM., & UTILITIES.....	86.6	86.4	90.8	90.8	+0.2	-4.2
Railroad Transportation.....	8.6	8.5	9.9	9.8	+0.1	-1.3
Other Transportation.....	43.6	43.6	4/47.1	4/47.2	0	-3.5
Communications & Utilities.....	34.4	34.3	33.8	33.8	+0.1	+0.6
TRADE.....	374.9	4/374.8	380.5	380.4	+0.1	-5.6
Wholesale Trade.....	97.3	4/96.8	4/98.0	97.6	+0.5	-0.7
Retail Trade.....	277.6	4/278.0	282.5	282.8	-0.4	-4.9
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE.....	92.3	92.0	92.6	92.3	+0.3	-0.3
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS.....	317.1	317.2	312.9	312.4	-0.1	+4.2
GOVERNMENT.....	314.0	316.3	327.3	327.9	-2.3	-13.3
Federal.....	67.5	67.6	67.6	67.4	-0.1	-0.1
State & Local.....	246.5	248.7	259.7	260.5	-2.2	-13.2
Education.....	133.2	133.9	142.3	143.0	-0.7	-9.1
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	0.2	0.8	0.5	1.5	-0.6	-0.3

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration.

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.

3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, and leather products.

4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
Employment Security Department

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date Jan. 29, 1982

Benchmark 1980

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

	December 1981 Preliminary 3/				November 1981 Revised				December 1980 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	1,928,100	1,713,800	214,300	11.1	1,916,200	1,722,500	193,700	10.1	1,901,200	1,747,900	153,300	8.1
Seattle-Everett SMSA	851,300	775,000	76,300	9.0	844,200	772,400	71,800	8.5	852,200	799,100	53,100	6.2
King County	684,000	626,400	57,600	8.4	679,400	624,200	55,200	8.1	686,100	645,800	40,300	5.9
Tacoma SMSA	174,600	155,800	18,800	10.8	173,600	156,000	17,600	10.1	171,500	157,900	13,600	7.9
Spokane SMSA	148,200	132,000	16,200	10.9	145,700	131,000	14,700	10.1	145,900	133,900	12,000	8.2
Tri-Cities Area 2/	78,460	69,090	9,370	11.9	78,460	70,150	8,310	10.6	72,640	65,400	7,240	10.0
Yakima SMSA	74,300	63,000	11,300	15.2	74,860	64,950	9,910	13.2	72,890	64,790	8,100	11.1
Balance of State Areas												
Adams	6,040	5,060	980	16.2	6,020	5,440	580	9.6	5,790	4,890	900	15.5
Asotin	8,010	7,240	770	9.6	8,300	7,420	880	10.6	7,450	6,910	540	7.2
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	32,710	28,000	4,710	14.4	33,370	29,590	3,780	11.3	32,690	28,540	4,150	12.7
Clallam	21,240	16,160	5,080	23.9	20,200	16,590	3,610	17.9	21,450	17,500	3,950	18.4
Clark	89,260	79,660	9,600	10.8	88,560	79,860	8,700	9.8	88,300	82,010	6,290	7.1
Columbia	1,870	1,480	390	20.9	1,860	1,500	360	19.4	1,690	1,390	300	17.8
Cowlitz	33,360	27,590	5,770	17.3	33,340	28,100	5,240	15.7	32,010	28,700	3,310	10.3
Ferry	2,850	2,450	400	14.0	2,910	2,480	430	14.8	2,850	2,570	280	9.8
Garfield	1,100	1,020	80	7.3	1,130	1,060	70	6.2	1,170	1,080	90	7.7
Grant	20,280	17,130	3,150	15.5	20,040	17,690	2,350	11.7	20,310	17,830	2,480	12.2
Grays Harbor	34,140	28,660	5,480	16.1	34,290	28,720	5,570	16.2	32,380	28,140	4,240	13.1
Island	13,100	11,810	1,290	9.8	13,020	11,790	1,230	9.4	12,730	11,810	920	7.2
Jefferson	6,510	5,630	880	13.5	6,500	5,780	720	11.1	5,570	4,940	630	11.3
Kitsap	59,130	54,560	4,570	7.7	58,700	54,470	4,230	7.2	58,220	54,790	3,430	5.9
Kittitas	9,670	8,100	1,570	16.2	9,490	8,300	1,190	12.5	10,130	9,080	1,050	10.4
Klickitat	7,090	5,290	1,800	25.4	6,760	5,410	1,350	20.0	6,470	5,510	960	14.8
Lewis	22,810	19,130	3,680	16.1	23,180	19,710	3,470	15.0	22,440	19,730	2,710	12.1
Lincoln	3,930	3,550	380	9.7	3,880	3,550	330	8.5	3,770	3,480	290	7.7
Mason	10,780	9,150	1,630	15.1	11,290	9,780	1,510	13.4	11,060	9,940	1,120	10.1
Okanogan	14,820	11,180	3,640	24.6	14,670	11,460	3,210	21.9	13,220	11,330	1,890	14.3
Pacific	7,350	6,010	1,340	18.2	7,270	6,040	1,230	16.9	7,020	5,820	1,200	17.1
Pend Oreille	3,550	2,600	950	26.8	3,450	2,670	780	22.6	2,910	2,470	440	15.1
San Juan	3,150	2,800	350	11.1	3,150	2,890	260	8.3	3,060	2,790	270	8.8
Skagit	31,960	26,610	5,350	16.7	31,280	26,950	4,330	13.8	29,870	25,820	4,050	13.6
Skamania	3,410	2,550	860	25.2	3,350	2,660	690	20.6	3,750	3,230	520	13.9
Stevens	11,560	9,790	1,770	15.3	11,870	10,220	1,650	13.9	11,120	9,790	1,330	12.0
Thurston	52,640	46,380	6,260	11.9	52,540	46,680	5,860	11.2	51,040	46,760	4,280	8.4
Wahkiakum	1,340	1,150	190	14.2	1,380	1,230	150	10.9	1,540	1,110	430	27.9
Walla Walla	23,760	21,150	2,610	11.0	23,820	21,850	1,970	8.3	23,200	21,490	1,710	7.4
Whatcom	47,910	41,690	6,220	13.0	47,700	42,590	5,110	10.7	46,520	41,540	4,980	10.7
Whitman	16,030	15,360	670	4.2	16,230	15,590	640	3.9	16,250	15,780	470	2.9

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates for the state and labor market areas are not strictly comparable with those for prior years because the methodology used to develop current year estimates differs from that used in developing final estimates.

Research and Statistics Branch

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

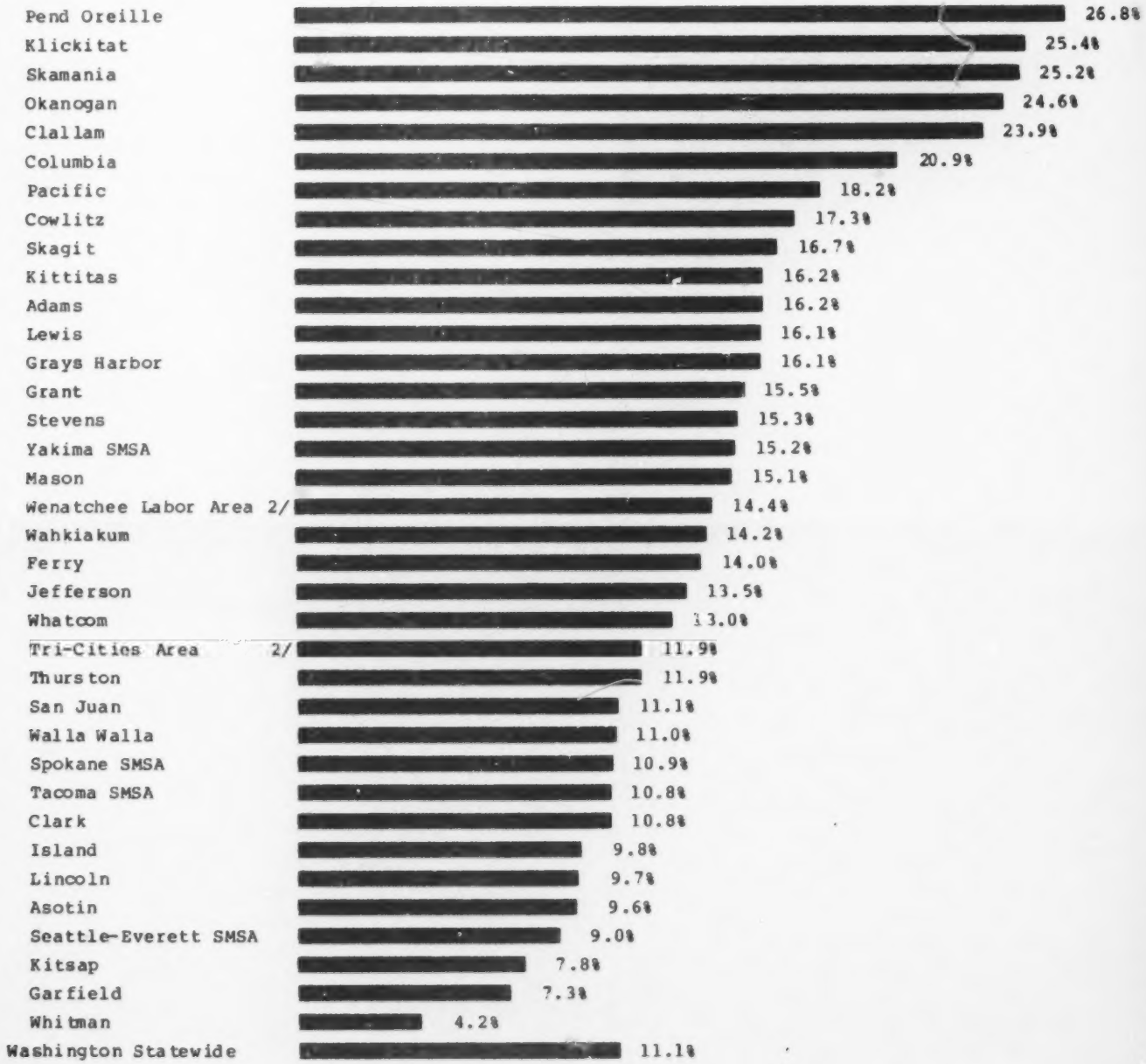
	Dec. 1981 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average Weekly earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly earnings		
		Dec. 1981 (Prel)	Nov. 1981 (Rev)	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1981 (Prel)	Nov. 1981 (Rev)	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1981 (Prel)	Nov. 1981 (Rev)	Dec. 1980
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	183,200	$425.71	$417.96	$390.39	39.2	38.7	39.0	$10.86	$10.80	$10.01
DURABLE GOODS	127,100	446.95	442.80	411.44	39.8	39.5	39.6	11.23	11.21	10.39
Lumber and wood products	33,900	416.10	407.74	371.31	38.0	37.0	36.8	10.95	11.02	10.09
Logging 1/	9,600	465.33	446.14	317.40	36.1	34.8	27.6	12.89	12.82	11.50
Sawmills and planing mills	15,100	407.67	413.88	420.81	38.1	38.5	41.5	10.70	10.75	10.14
Millwork, plywood and related products	7,400	398.78	366.44	372.78	40.9	37.7	40.3	9.75	9.72	9.25
Furniture and fixtures	2,500	300.19	289.80	344.16	32.7	32.2	38.8	9.18	9.00	8.87
Stone, clay and glass products	4,200	446.40	450.77	415.25	40.0	40.5	38.7	11.16	11.13	10.73
Primary metal industries	11,800	523.32	512.09	477.05	41.5	41.0	41.7	12.61	12.49	11.44
Primary and secondary ferrous metals	2,500	490.79	448.09	394 60	42.2	39.1	38.8	11.63	11.46	10.17
Primary and secondary nonferrous metals	9,300	531.53	531.20	502.25	41.3	41.5	42.6	12.87	12.80	11.79
Fabricated metal products	7,000	408.12	442.49	405.11	38.0	39.9	39.6	10.74	11.09	10.23
Machinery	16,600	357.08	351.45	335 16	39.5	39.4	39.2	9.04	8.92	8.55
Machinery (except electrical)	10,500	366.70	360.24	375.57	38.0	38.0	39.0	9.65	9.48	9.63
Electrical equipment	6,100	341.01	335.27	272.25	42.1	41.7	39.4	8.10	8.04	6.91
Transportation equipment	44,000	524.99	521.24	479.52	41.6	41.5	42.1	12.62	12.56	11.39
NONDURABLE GOODS	56,100	377.24	362.48	345.17	37.8	36.8	37.6	9.98	9.85	9.18
Food and kindred products	21,900	347.00	326.71	308.29	37.8	36.1	36.1	9.18	9.05	8.54
Canned and preserved foods	7,600	275.94	257.60	251.67	36.5	35.0	35.8	7.56	7.36	7.03
Apparel	4,900	206.64	195.30	181.80	36.9	36.1	36.0	5.60	5.41	5.05
Paper and allied products	13,100	479.13	473.77	458.78	38.3	38.3	40.6	12.51	12.37	11.30
Printing and publishing	7,300	390.89	377.00	370.37	36.6	35.6	37.0	10.68	10.59	10.01
Chemicals and allied products	4,200	471.92	459.41	407.97	41.8	41.5	41.8	11.29	11.07	9.76
Petroleum and coal products	1,100	478.32	484.34	445.40	39.4	39.7	40.9	12.14	12.20	10.89
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Mining and quarrying 1/	2,600	476.81	457.45	413.63	39.9	38.8	36.8	11.95	11.79	11.24
Contract construction	60,500	640.08	628.34	584.64	36.0	35.6	36.0	17.78	17.65	16.24
Communications and utilities	26,600	432.42	451.54	380.43	40.3	40.9	40.3	10.73	11.04	9.44
Trade (exc. eating and drinking places)	242,100	300.82	301.61	267.57	35.6	35.4	35.3	8.45	8.52	7.58
Wholesale trade	83,400	375.65	377.88	328.52	39.5	40.2	38.2	9.51	9.40	8.60
Retail trade (exc eating and drinking pl)	158,700	262.75	262.35	237.64	33.6	33.0	33.9	7.82	7.95	7.01
Finance 2/	34,400	248.85	267.50	219.15	----	----	----	----	----	----
Laundries and dry cleaning plants	4,400	277.13	266.08	252.68	37.0	36.4	36.2	7.49	7.31	6.98

1/ Data prior to January 1980 is no longer comparable due to a break in the series.

2/ Average weekly hours and hourly earnings are not available.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN WASHINGTON STATE 1/

December, 1981
Not Seasonally Adjusted



1/ Figures rounded.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
Research and Statistics Branch

5/5/82 58340-34

Washington State
Employment Security

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

Research & Statistics Branch
Olympia, WA 98504
Telephone (206) 753-5142

Labor Area Summary

Washington State

affiliated with
Employment and Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 2 AND 3 FEBRUARY-MARCH 1982

HIGHLIGHTS

Labor market conditions continued to deteriorate in Washington State as well as nationally between January and February. Counter to the usual seasonal trend, total employment dropped 3,600 over the month due to job losses in aerospace, construction, transportation, and retail trade. From 1970 through 1981, total employment declined only twice between January and February in Washington State--in 1970 and 1975 which, like 1982, were both recession years.

	Feb. 1982*	Jan. 1982*	Feb. 1981
Civilian Labor Force	1,972,600	1,965,800	1,974,600
Employment	1,715,800	1,719,400	1,782,700
Unemployment	256,800	246,400	191,900
State Rate	13.0	12.5	9.7
National Rate	9.6	9.4	8.0

*Because of differences in the methodology for adjusting total employment and total unemployment to Current Population Survey data, estimates for these categories and for the civilian labor force in 1982 are not strictly comparable with those made in previous years. Data not seasonally adjusted.

The job losses in February combined with an increase in labor force entrants to boost the number of jobless workers in the state 10,400 from January to a total of 256,800 in February. The total unemployment rate rose from 12.5 to 13.0 percent. The national unemployment rate increased from 9.4 to 9.6 percent. (Rates are not seasonally adjusted.)

National economic indicators were again unfavorable in February, indicating economic recovery in the state and nation is still some months off. The Index of Leading Economic Indicators declined in February for the 10th straight month. Preliminary estimates of the Gross National Product for the first quarter of 1982 showed a seasonally adjusted drop of 4.5 percent, following a drop of 4.5 percent in the previous quarter. Industrial production increased 1.6 percent in February, but the increase may have been largely due to unusually harsh weather in January, which reduced industrial output more than seasonally. Building permits in February increased for the fourth straight month to 838,000 units, but lagged the year-earlier level of 1,165,000 units by a considerable margin.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment fell 3,200 between January and February, a period when seasonal gains usually occur. Year-to-year, the nonfarm job total was down 49,800. State and local government employment dropped 20,800 to account for four out of every ten of the jobs lost. In past recessions, government payrolls have provided a stabilizing influence. Construction (down 11,900) and manufacturing (down 10,600) also reported sizable losses over the year.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Manufacturing employment dropped 1,600 between January and February to account for one-half of the loss in nonfarm payroll jobs over the month. The major loss occurred in aerospace where employment fell 1,100. While the long-term outlook for the industry remains bright, short-term developments continue to point to cutbacks in subsequent months. Losses of 200 each were reported by aluminum, food products, and pulp-paper. Aluminum employment at mid-February was down 1,300 over the year, a loss of 12 percent. Two of the major makets for aluminum are the homebuilding and automobile industries, both of which are severely depressed. Automobile output during the first quarter of 1982 was at its lowest level in 30 years. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of housing starts in February was down 26 percent over the year and less than half of the 1978 rate. Pulp and paper has also been hard hit by declining national demand. Employment in the industry this February was down 1,200, or 7 percent, over the year. Demand has declined for packaging material as well as household paper products.

Counter to the general trend in manufacturing in February, a gain of 300 was reported in fabricated metal products, while the lumber industry added 200 workers. The gain in lumber was well below normal for this time of the year. Year to year, employment in the industry was down 3,800. The over-the-year change, however, understates the seriousness of the industry's problem since conditions in the lumber industry have been declining since 1979. Compared with employment in February 1979, employment in the industry has dropped 12,400 or 24 percent. Considering lumber is the state's second largest manufacturing industry, it is not surprising that the unemployment rate in this state ranks among the highest in the nation.

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Employment in the nonmanufacturing industries was down 1,600 from January and 39,200 below its year-ago level in February. Major changes over the month were seasonal. Retail trade employment fell 3,100 following January sales and inventory work. The loss here was offset by an equal increase in government, where education advanced as it usually does in February. As indicated earlier, however, state and local government employment was down sharply over the year, and 13,100 of the 20,800 drop was in public education. Public payrolls have been reduced because of cutbacks in federal programs administered on the state and local level and by lower than anticipated state tax receipts. The latter, of course, results directly from the recession. In previous recessions, federal aid to state and local governments was increased, and state sales tax revenue was not impacted as seriously as today because food sales were also taxed then.

Elsewhere in nonmanufacturing, transportation employment dropped 1,200 from January while construction employment fell 1,600. The decline of transportation services, of course, reflects weak demand from the business community, while the major factor depressing construction is high interest rates. Unfortunately, relief from high interest rates is not yet in sight. The average effective interest rate for conventional mortgages on new homes was reported to be 17.49 percent in early April, up from 15.34 percent one year ago. High interest rates have adversly affected commercial construction as well. Over the year, construction employment was down 11,900 or 14.2 percent.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Unemployment in the Seattle-Everett Metropolitan Area in February at 10.5 percent remained well under the state average of 13.0 percent. Nonetheless over one-half of the statewide increase in unemployment of 10,400 between January and February occurred in that area. Recent layoffs in aerospace were undoubtedly a significant factor. Only five counties in the state had February jobless rates of under 10 percent--Whitman, 5.0; Garfield, 6.1; Kitsap, 8.5; Wahkiakum, 9.2; and Lincoln, 9.5. Nine counties had rates

over 20 percent led by Skamania with a rate of 33.1 percent. Most of the counties with jobless rates of over 20 percent have economies heavily dependent on the depressed lumber industry.

WEEKLY EARNINGS AVERAGE $427.28

Average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers in Washington State rose $3.44 from January to average $427.28 in February. Weekly hours moved up six minutes to average 39.2 hours, while hourly pay added six cents to average $10.90. Increases in weekly pay were noted in all major industries except stone - clay - glass products where earnings slipped $7.56 to average $456.44, and in food products where weekly pay edged down $2.31 to average $351.51. Logging posted the largest gain between January and February. Improved weather allowed weekly hours to increase from 31.0 in January to 37.9 in February and weekly pay rose $83.67 to average $488.53.

Over the year, weekly earnings were up $34.78, or 8.9 percent. The average work week was up three-tenths of an hour from February 1981, while average hourly pay rose 81 cents.

ESTIMATES REVISED

Resident civilian labor force, employment, and unemployment estimates for 1981 have been adjusted to 1981 average annual data from that portion of the national Current Population Survey conducted in this state. Estimates for 1976-1979 have also been revised. Tables containing the revised data are included in this report.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates for 1980 and 1981 have also been revised. Current nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates prepared by the Employment Security Department are based upon monthly reports received from approximately 2,600 cooperating firms. While estimates prepared from these reports are timely, they lack the accuracy of estimates based upon more complete data contained in tax returns received at later dates from establishments covered by the Washington State Employment Security Act and from reports on federal civilian employment. Reports on covered and federal civilian employment provide almost complete counts of nonagricultural wage and salary employment. The major exceptions to covered employment are railroad employment, employment at religious organizations, and at private, primary and secondary educational institutions.

Each year estimates are updated to conform with the latest tax return data and the best available information on noncovered wage and salary employment. The 1980 estimates are based on tax return data for the entire year, while those for 1981 and the first two months of 1982 are based on March 1981 benchmarks. Tables containing the revised 1980 and 1981 nonagricultural wage and salary estimates are included in this report.

FUNDING CUT FOR LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Because of a reduction in federal funding for labor market information, Labor Area Summary reports for the state and the Seattle-Everett, Spokane, Tacoma, Richland-Kennewick, and Yakima metropolitan areas will be produced quarterly rather than monthly beginning with the March issue. Abbreviated reports containing labor force tables will be issued in intervening months. The seasonally adjusted series has been discontinued.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

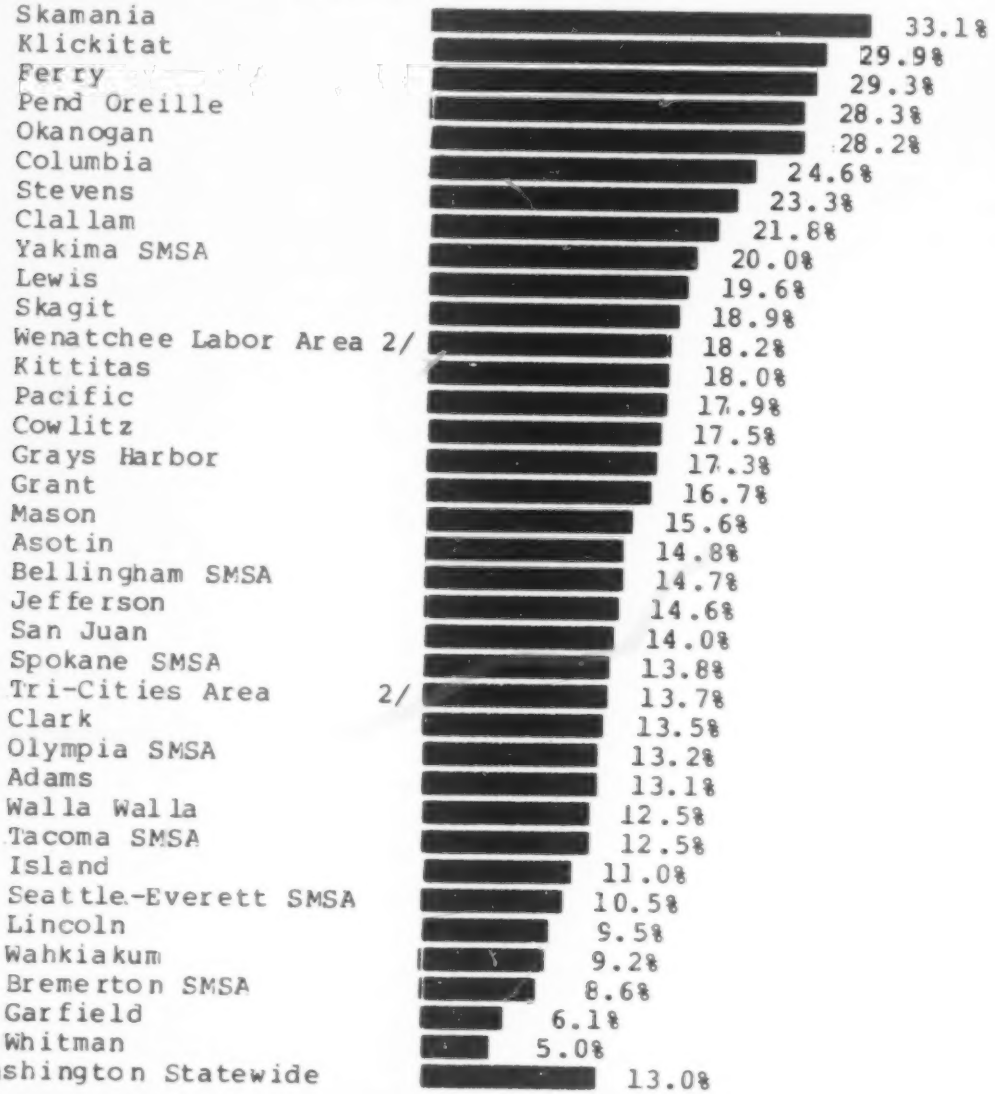
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Feb. 1982 (Prel.)	Jan. 1982 (Rev.)	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Change Jan. 82 to Feb. 82	Change Feb. 81 to Feb. 82
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.....	1,536.7	1,539.9	1,586.5	1,584.6	-3.2	-49.8
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	289.6	291.2	300.2	300.7	-1.6	-10.6
Durable Goods.....	208.4	209.5	217.2	217.8	-1.1	-8.8
Lumber & Wood Products.....	39.7	39.5	43.5	43.6	+0.2	-3.8
Furniture & Fixtures.....	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.2	0	-0.5
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.....	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.3	-0.1	-0.4
Ferrous Metals.....	4/3.3	4/3.4	3.4	3.4	-0.1	-0.1
Nonferrous Metals.....	11.3	11.6	12.8	12.9	-0.3	-1.5
Aluminum.....	9.4	9.6	10.7	10.8	-0.2	-1.3
Fabricated Metal Products.....	11.6	11.3	11.7	11.7	+0.3	-0.1
Machinery.....	25.6	25.7	25.3	25.2	-0.1	+0.3
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	15.1	15.2	14.9	14.8	-0.1	+0.2
Electrical Equipment.....	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.4	0	+0.1
Transportation Equipment 5/....	97.0	98.0	99.8	100.0	-1.0	-2.8
Aerospace 5/.....	78.4	79.5	81.1	81.5	-1.1	-2.7
Ship Building & Repair.....	13.5	13.5	13.2	13.0	0	+0.3
Other Transp. Equipment.....	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.5	+0.1	-0.4
Other Durable Goods 2/.....	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.5	0	+0.1
Nondurable Goods.....	81.2	81.7	83.0	82.9	-0.5	-1.8
Food & Kindred Products.....	27.9	28.1	4/28.7	28.5	-0.2	-0.8
Canned & Preserved Foods.....	8.8	8.9	9.1	8.6	-0.1	-0.3
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	-0.1	-0.1
Paper & Allied Products.....	16.1	16.3	17.3	17.5	-0.2	-1.2
Printing & Publishing.....	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.7	-0.1	-0.2
Chemicals & Allied Products....	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	0	+0.1
Petroleum & Coal Products.....	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods 3/.....	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.6	+0.1	+0.4
MINING & QUARRYING.....	3.1	3.1	4/2.5	3.1	0	+0.6
CONSTRUCTION.....	4/72.1	73.7	84.0	85.2	-1.6	-11.9
TRANS., COMM., & UTILITIES.....	85.8	87.0	87.7	88.2	-1.2	-1.9
Railroad Transportation.....	8.1	8.1	9.2	9.4	0	-1.1
Other Transportation.....	42.9	44.1	44.5	45.0	-1.2	-1.6
Communications & Utilities.....	34.8	34.8	34.0	33.8	0	+0.8
TRADE.....	369.1	372.3	4/370.1	4/373.7	-3.2	-1.0
Wholesale Trade.....	98.6	98.7	4/98.5	4/98.9	-0.1	+0.1
Retail Trade.....	270.5	273.6	4/271.6	274.8	-3.1	-1.1
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE.....	90.4	90.0	90.6	90.5	+0.4	-0.2
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS.....	309.3	308.4	312.3	309.5	+0.9	-3.0
GOVERNMENT.....	317.3	314.2	339.1	333.7	+3.1	-21.8
Federal.....	65.0	64.9	66.0	66.2	+0.1	-1.0
State & Local.....	252.3	249.3	273.1	267.5	+3.0	-20.8
Education.....	142.2	138.7	155.3	150.6	+3.5	-13.1
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.2	+0.3	-0.6

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration.

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.
2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.
3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, and leather products.
4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.
5/ Data prior to January 1982 is no longer comparable due a break in the series.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN WASHINGTON STATE 1/
February, 1982 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



1/ Figures rounded. 2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes Chelan and Douglas counties.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
Research and Statistics Branch

Washington State
Employment Security Department

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date March 26, 1982

Benchmark 1981

	February 1982 Preliminary 3/				January 1982 Revised				February 1981 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	1,972,600	1,715,800	256,800	13.0	1,965,800	1,719,400	246,400	12.5	1,974,600	1,782,700	191,900	9.7
Seattle-Everett SMSA	863,800	773,500	90,300	10.5	862,800	777,900	84,900	9.8	868,100	801,500	66,600	7.7
King County	676,700	609,100	67,600	10.0	675,200	612,600	62,600	9.3	681,400	631,200	50,200	7.4
Tacoma SMSA	177,400	155,300	22,100	12.5	177,400	155,900	21,500	12.1	176,100	159,000	17,100	9.7
Spokane SMSA	150,000	129,300	20,700	13.8	149,600	130,100	19,500	13.0	149,800	133,700	16,100	10.7
Tri-Cities Area 2/	83,040	71,690	11,350	13.7	82,910	72,000	10,910	13.2	82,420	75,210	7,210	8.7
Yakima SMSA	80,060	64,070	15,990	20.0	76,790	62,140	14,650	19.1	76,640	65,660	10,980	14.3
Adams	6,500	5,650	850	13.1	6,580	5,580	1,000	15.2	7,740	6,940	800	10.3
Asotin	8,000	6,820	1,180	14.8	7,800	6,780	1,020	13.1	8,380	7,570	810	9.7
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	35,850	29,330	6,520	18.2	35,420	28,800	6,620	18.7	34,750	29,800	4,950	14.2
Clallam	20,130	15,750	4,380	21.8	20,680	15,600	5,080	24.6	20,770	16,650	4,120	19.8
Clark	96,560	83,600	12,960	13.4	96,470	83,900	12,570	13.0	90,460	82,420	8,040	8.9
Columbia	1,790	1,350	440	24.6	1,690	1,280	410	24.3	2,080	1,680	400	19.2
Cowlitz	34,840	28,760	6,080	17.5	34,920	28,890	6,030	17.3	34,520	30,510	4,010	11.6
Ferry	3,040	2,150	890	29.3	2,940	2,220	720	24.5	2,770	2,250	520	18.8
Garfield	990	930	60	6.1	970	910	60	6.2	1,220	1,090	130	10.7
Grant	20,510	17,080	3,430	16.7	20,110	16,810	3,300	16.4	23,800	20,750	3,050	12.8
Grays Harbor	34,600	28,630	5,970	17.3	34,660	28,970	5,690	16.4	35,110	30,070	5,040	14.4
Island	13,310	11,840	1,470	11.0	13,380	11,970	1,410	10.5	13,470	12,240	1,230	9.1
Jefferson	6,570	5,610	960	14.6	6,560	5,560	1,000	15.2	6,580	5,770	810	12.3
Bremerton SMSA	59,530	54,470	5,060	8.5	59,230	54,410	4,820	8.1	59,120	54,640	4,480	7.6
Kittitas	10,520	8,630	1,890	18.0	10,390	8,670	1,720	16.6	10,510	8,830	1,680	16.0
Klickitat	7,470	5,240	2,230	29.9	7,570	5,270	2,300	30.4	7,960	6,470	1,490	18.7
Lewis	23,680	19,040	4,640	19.6	23,460	18,950	4,510	19.2	24,860	21,080	3,780	15.2
Lincoln	3,690	3,340	350	9.5	3,650	3,310	340	9.3	4,510	4,050	460	10.2
Mason	10,600	8,950	1,650	15.6	10,650	8,900	1,750	16.4	10,900	9,880	1,020	9.4
Okanogan	15,630	11,230	4,400	28.2	15,330	11,040	4,290	28.0	14,710	12,140	2,570	17.5
Pacific	7,210	5,920	1,290	17.9	7,290	5,940	1,350	18.5	7,580	6,430	1,150	15.2
Pend Oreille	3,530	2,530	1,000	28.3	3,640	2,590	1,050	28.8	3,110	2,540	570	18.3
San Juan	3,080	2,650	430	14.0	3,060	2,620	440	14.4	3,150	2,770	380	12.1
Skagit	31,790	25,780	6,010	18.9	32,050	25,810	6,240	19.5	31,880	26,890	4,990	15.7
Skamania	3,540	2,370	1,170	33.1	3,650	2,420	1,230	33.7	3,640	2,950	690	19.0
Stevens	11,940	9,160	2,780	23.3	11,110	9,200	1,910	17.2	11,390	9,500	1,890	16.6
Olympia SMSA	54,940	47,670	7,270	13.2	54,540	47,650	6,890	12.6	55,760	50,400	5,360	9.6
Wahkiakum	1,310	1,190	120	9.2	1,290	1,170	120	9.3	1,350	1,170	180	13.3
Walla Walla	23,920	20,930	2,990	12.5	23,870	20,930	2,940	12.3	25,050	22,650	2,400	9.6
Bellingham SMSA	48,210	41,140	7,070	14.7	48,310	40,990	7,320	15.2	48,080	41,790	6,290	13.1
Whitman	15,070	14,320	750	5.0	14,870	14,140	730	4.9	16,370	15,790	580	3.5

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates for the state and labor market areas are not strictly comparable with those for prior years because the methodology used to develop current year estimates differs from that used in developing final estimates.

Research and Statistics Branch

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Feb. 1982 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average Weekly earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly earnings		
		Feb. 1982 (Prel)	Jan. 1982 (Rev)	Feb. 1981	Feb. 1982 (Prel)	Jan. 1982 (Rev)	Feb. 1981	Feb. 1982 (Prel)	Jan. 1982 (Rev)	Feb. 1981
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	187,100	$427.28	$423.84	$392.50	39.2	39.1	38.9	$10.90	$10.84	$10.09
DURABLE GOODS	132,300	445.83	442.01	413.28	39.7	39.5	39.7	11.23	11.19	10.41
Lumber and wood products	36,600	415.72	413.49	393.51	38.0	37.9	39.0	10.94	10.91	10.09
Logging 1/	10,000	488.53	404.86	427.85	37.9	31.0	36.6	12.89	13.06	11.69
Sawmills and planing mills	16,200	392.46	435.38	402.98	37.2	40.5	40.5	10.55	10.75	9.95
Millwork, plywood and related products	8,300	339.37	406.08	368.14	40.1	42.3	39.5	9.71	9.60	9.32
Furniture and fixtures	2,100	305.32	292.96	294.81	34.0	32.3	34.4	8.98	9.07	8.57
Stone, clay and glass products	4,300	456.44	464.00	395.16	40.5	40.0	37.0	11.27	11.60	10.68
Primary metal industries	11,300	515.41	498.13	471.09	41.2	40.4	41.0	12.51	12.33	11.49
Primary and secondary ferrous metals	2,700	439.14	423.75	397.17	39.0	37.6	38.9	11.26	11.27	10.21
Primary and secondary nonferrous metals	8,600	539.67	521.62	492.13	41.9	41.3	41.6	12.88	12.63	11.83
Fabricated metal products	8,400	513.32	453.57	403.06	43.1	38.9	39.4	11.91	11.66	10.23
Machinery	16,900	346.32	341.76	321.86	39.0	38.4	37.6	8.88	8.90	8.56
Machinery (except electrical)	10,500	373.35	369.40	360.21	39.3	38.6	37.6	9.50	9.57	9.58
Electrical equipment	6,400	301.84	296.40	259.75	38.5	38.0	37.7	7.84	7.80	6.89
Transportation equipment	44,400	527.02	520.36	477.84	41.4	41.2	41.3	12.73	12.63	11.57
NONDURABLE GOODS	54,800	384.81	380.24	339.48	38.1	38.1	36.9	10.10	9.98	9.20
Food and kindred products	20,200	351.51	353.82	300.24	38.5	38.5	35.7	9.13	9.19	8.41
Canned and preserved foods	7,600	278.63	297.96	252.08	37.5	39.0	36.8	7.43	7.64	6.85
Apparel	4,500	208.00	207.06	176.70	35.8	36.2	35.2	5.81	5.72	5.02
Paper and allied products	12,700	504.81	490.99	433.09	39.5	39.5	38.6	12.78	12.43	11.22
Printing and publishing	7,500	381.28	368.12	364.14	35.7	34.5	35.7	10.68	10.67	10.20
Chemicals and allied products	4,400	470.80	457.33	415.52	42.3	41.5	41.1	11.13	11.02	10.11
Petroleum and coal products	1,500	501.55	471.63	484.04	38.7	37.7	41.8	12.96	12.51	11.58
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Contract construction	54,900	627.57	631.87	559.58	35.8	35.3	34.1	17.53	17.90	16.41
Communications and utilities	27,000	425.52	428.67	382.73	39.4	40.1	40.5	10.80	10.69	9.45
Trade (exc. eating and drinking places)	230,700	307.65	300.84	272.12	35.0	34.5	34.1	8.79	8.72	7.98
Wholesale trade	81,500	392.24	381.00	338.02	39.7	39.4	37.6	9.88	9.67	8.99
Retail trade (exc eating and drinking pl)	149,200	262.28	256.94	236.67	32.5	31.8	32.2	8.07	8.08	7.35
Finance 2/	35,700	267.29	264.44	252.45	----	----	----	----	----	----
Laundries and dry cleaning plants	4,500	274.14	262.81	260.11	37.4	36.1	37.0	7.33	7.28	7.03

1/ Data prior to January 1980 is no longer comparable due to a break in the series.

2/ Average weekly hours and hourly earnings are not available.

STATE OF WASHINGTON
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS BRANCH
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE 1980
(In Thousands) (Benchmark: December 1980)

1980

INDUSTRY	ANNUAL AVERAGE	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
TOTAL	1,608.3	1,576.8	1,590.1	1,602.4	1,609.7	1,618.0	1,626.0	1,592.9	1,600.1	1,621.8	1,623.3	1,619.6	1,619.3
MANUFACTURING	308.7	306.9	308.8	309.6	306.3	306.5	308.4	309.2	310.4	313.8	312.8	308.5	303.2
Durable Goods	221.1	221.3	223.3	223.6	221.0	218.8	219.3	220.9	222.5	222.9	220.7	220.7	218.3
Lumber & Wood Products	47.0	47.3	48.1	47.4	45.6	45.6	46.6	48.3	48.7	48.7	47.5	46.3	43.8
Furniture & Fixtures	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	6.9	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.5
Primary Metals	16.7	17.1	16.9	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.2	16.4	16.4	16.2	16.0	16.0	16.4
Ferrous Metals	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5
Nonferrous Metals	13.0	13.0	12.8	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.5	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.6	12.5	12.9
Aluminum	11.0	10.8	10.6	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.4	11.2	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.8	10.8
Fabricated Metal Prod.	11.7	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.9	12.2	12.2	11.8	11.6
Machinery	26.2	26.4	26.8	26.7	26.7	25.9	25.6	26.0	26.1	26.0	26.0	26.2	26.2
Machinery (Exc. Elect.)	15.0	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.5	14.7	14.4	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.9	15.0	14.9
Electrical Equipment	11.2	10.9	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.3
Transportation Equip.	98.3	97.7	98.4	99.0	98.1	97.2	97.0	97.9	98.5	99.0	98.3	99.4	99.4
Aerospace	79.6	77.8	78.3	78.7	78.6	78.6	78.8	80.4	80.9	81.0	80.2	81.0	81.1
Ship Building & Repair	12.6	13.4	13.6	13.7	13.0	12.4	12.3	11.7	11.7	12.1	12.3	12.6	12.5
Other Trans. Equip.	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8
Other Durable Goods	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.1	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.8	11.0	11.2
Nondurable Goods	87.6	85.6	85.5	86.0	85.3	87.7	89.1	88.3	87.9	90.9	92.1	87.8	84.9
Food & Kindred Prod.	32.0	29.4	29.7	29.9	29.8	32.0	33.2	32.7	32.2	35.2	36.8	32.8	29.6
Canned & Preserved Foods	11.3	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.4	11.8	12.6	12.2	11.5	14.2	15.5	11.8	8.6
Apparel & Allied Prod.	6.5	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.1
Paper & Allied Prod.	17.6	17.4	17.4	17.5	17.3	17.5	17.7	17.8	17.7	17.8	17.6	17.6	17.6
Printing & Publishing	15.8	15.9	16.0	16.2	15.9	15.9	15.8	15.5	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.9
Chemical & Allied Prod.	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8
Petroleum Ref. & Related	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Other Nondurable Goods	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.6
NONMANUFACTURING	1,299.6	1,269.9	1,281.3	1,292.8	1,303.4	1,311.5	1,317.6	1,283.7	1,289.7	1,308.0	1,310.5	1,311.1	1,316.1
Mining & Quarrying	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
Construction	92.6	90.4	91.7	92.9	93.4	94.6	90.2	92.6	95.6	96.2	93.0	91.6	89.3
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	91.4	90.3	90.7	90.7	91.0	91.2	91.9	92.0	92.1	93.0	92.2	90.9	90.8
Railroad Trans.	9.9	10.2	10.4	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.6
Other Transportation	47.6	46.7	46.7	46.9	47.2	47.4	48.0	47.8	48.0	49.0	48.6	47.3	47.3
Comm. & Utilities	33.9	33.4	33.6	33.8	33.8	33.9	34.0	34.4	34.3	34.2	33.8	33.8	33.9
Trade	381.3	375.4	374.0	377.0	377.7	379.3	380.7	378.8	382.5	387.5	384.8	386.1	391.7
Wholesale Trade	100.5	99.4	100.0	100.7	99.7	99.2	100.1	99.9	101.0	102.9	101.9	100.7	100.5
Retail Trade	280.8	276.0	274.0	276.3	278.0	280.1	280.6	278.9	281.5	284.6	282.9	285.4	291.2
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	91.8	90.3	90.2	90.6	91.2	91.6	92.2	92.0	92.4	92.7	92.8	92.5	93.1
Services & Misc.	308.5	295.3	299.4	303.3	307.5	308.1	311.3	312.3	314.9	316.5	311.6	310.1	311.8
Government	330.8	325.2	332.2	335.3	339.5	343.6	348.2	312.7	308.9	318.8	332.8	336.7	336.2
Federal	67.9	64.1	64.5	66.1	70.4	72.3	72.2	68.8	68.7	66.6	67.0	66.9	67.2
State & Local	262.9	261.1	267.7	269.2	269.1	271.3	276.0	243.9	240.2	252.2	265.8	269.8	269.0
Education	145.5	149.6	155.3	156.6	154.2	154.9	155.2	121.6	116.1	130.3	146.2	153.0	152.6
Workers in Labor Management Disputes	2.4	0.3	1.0	1.4	2.1	1.0	4.8	4.4	3.0	4.3	4.7	1.5	0.5

STATE OF WASHINGTON
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS BRANCH
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE 1981
(In Thousands)
(Benchmark: March 1981)

1981
Preliminary

INDUSTRY	ANNUAL AVERAGE	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
TOTAL	1,598.3	1,584.6	1,586.5	1,602.0	1,605.6	1,617.6	1,628.5	1,595.5	1,589.6	1,606.2	1,599.0	1,588.2	1,576.6
MANUFACTURING	301.9	300.7	300.2	300.3	301.1	304.1	307.1	306.1	304.7	309.1	303.5	296.3	290.2
Durable Goods	216.2	217.8	217.2	216.6	218.0	218.6	220.6	219.8	217.0	217.7	214.1	210.2	207.2
Lumber & Wood Products	44.1	43.6	43.5	43.1	43.9	44.7	46.2	46.8	44.9	45.7	43.9	42.0	40.5
Furniture & Fixtures	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.4	5.9
Primary Metals	16.1	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.5	16.8	16.6	16.2	15.9	15.7	15.5	15.0
Ferrous Metals	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
Nonferrous Metals	12.6	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.9	13.1	12.9	12.6	12.6	12.3	12.1	11.6
Aluminum	10.5	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.6	10.6	10.3	10.1	9.6
Fabricated Metal Prod.	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.9	11.6	11.3	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.4	11.2	11.4
Machinery	25.7	25.2	25.3	25.3	25.5	25.9	26.1	25.9	25.9	26.0	25.8	25.7	25.8
Machinery (Exc. Elect.)	15.1	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.3	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.0	15.0
Electrical Equipment	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.9	10.7	10.7	10.8
Transportation Equip.	97.8	100.0	99.8	99.1	99.4	98.9	98.5	97.8	97.0	96.9	96.4	95.1	94.2
Aerospace	79.1	81.5	81.1	80.4	80.0	79.8	79.3	79.3	78.9	78.2	77.7	76.6	75.8
Ship Building & Repair	13.5	13.0	13.2	13.4	14.1	14.0	14.1	13.3	13.0	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.3
Other Transp. Equip.	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1
Other Durable Goods	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.5	11.4	11.6
Nondurable Goods	85.7	82.9	83.0	83.7	83.1	85.5	86.5	86.3	87.7	91.4	89.4	86.1	83.0
Food & Kindred Prod.	31.3	28.5	28.7	29.3	28.8	31.1	31.4	31.1	33.0	36.3	35.3	32.2	29.2
Canned & Preserved Foods	11.2	8.6	9.1	9.4	9.0	11.1	11.4	10.9	12.6	15.8	15.1	12.1	9.1
Apparel & Allied Prod.	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5
Paper & Allied Prod.	17.1	17.5	17.3	17.1	17.0	17.0	17.4	17.6	17.4	17.3	16.8	16.5	16.5
Printing & Publishing	15.7	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.5	15.7	15.7	15.8	15.8
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	9.1	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.0
Petroleum Ref. & Related	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Other Nondurable Goods	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.8
NONMANUFACTURING	1,296.4	1,283.9	1,286.3	1,301.7	1,304.5	1,313.5	1,321.4	1,289.4	1,284.9	1,297.1	1,295.5	1,291.9	1,286.4
Mining & Quarrying	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1
Construction	88.7	85.2	84.0	88.1	89.3	92.2	93.7	94.7	92.6	92.1	87.9	84.8	79.5
Trans., Comm., & Utilities	89.3	88.2	87.7	88.1	89.1	89.3	90.9	90.9	90.9	90.5	89.2	88.6	88.3
Railroad Transportation	9.1	9.4	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.3	9.3	9.3	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.5
Other Transportation	45.8	45.0	44.5	44.7	45.4	45.4	47.1	46.9	46.8	47.0	46.1	45.5	45.1
Comm. & Utilities	34.4	33.8	34.0	34.0	34.1	34.2	34.5	34.7	34.8	34.7	34.6	34.6	34.7
Trade	382.7	373.7	370.1	375.6	377.5	381.8	385.9	385.0	387.1	391.0	387.3	386.9	390.9
Wholesale Trade	101.1	98.9	98.5	100.0	99.7	100.1	100.9	101.8	102.8	104.1	102.4	102.4	101.4
Retail Trade	281.6	274.8	271.6	275.6	277.8	281.7	285.0	283.2	284.3	286.9	284 9	284.5	289.5
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	91.4	90.5	90.6	90.9	90.8	91.0	91.6	92.0	92.1	91.8	91.9	91.5	91.8
Services & Misc.	317.0	309.5	312.3	317.0	318.5	318.4	319.6	318.2	319.4	322.4	317.7	316.2	315.3
Government	324.2	333.7	339.1	339.4	336.2	337.6	336.4	305.3	299.5	306.0	318.3	320.7	317.5
Federal	66.5	66.2	66.0	65.9	66.0	66.4	67.5	67.9	67.6	66.7	66.3	66.1	65.3
State & Local	257.7	267.5	273.1	273.5	270.2	271.2	268.9	237.4	231.9	239.3	252.0	254.6	252.2
Education	140.8	150.6	155.3	154.9	153.3	154.3	152.0	115.1	108.5	122.4	139.1	142.9	141.7
Workers in Labor Management Labor Disputes	.5	.2	1.1	1.0	.7	.3	.3	.2	.4	1.0	.3	.9	.2

Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in Washington State, 1970-1981 1/
(In Thousands)

	Annual Average 2/	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1981													
Civilian Labor Force	1,987.0	1,965.6	1,974.6	1,987.9	1,984.3	1,997.2	2,026.3	2,001.4	1,984.4	1,989.1	1,989.6	1,967.5	1,976.1
Total employment*	1,798.0	1,777.4	1,782.7	1,800.3	1,802.5	1,820.6	1,840.4	1,816.2	1,800.8	1,814.0	1,803.1	1,765.5	1,752.5
Total unemployment*	189.0	188.2	191.9	187.6	181.8	176.6	185.9	185.2	183.6	175.1	186.5	202.0	223.6
Percent of Labor Force	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.4	9.2	8.8	9.2	9.3	9.3	8.8	9.4	10.3	11.3
1980													
Civilian Labor Force	1,983.0	1,936.3	1,943.8	1,964.9	1,979.3	1,995.5	2,030.3	1,992.9	1,978.2	1,995.3	1,996.7	1,981.1	1,990.0
Total employment*	1,826.0	1,769.0	1,792.6	1,818.6	1,829.0	1,847.3	1,867.3	1,832.0	1,829.3	1,847.9	1,843.6	1,819.8	1,815.8
Total unemployment*	156.0	167.3	151.2	146.3	150.3	148.2	163.0	160.9	148.9	147.4	153.1	161.3	174.2
Percent of Labor Force	7.9	8.6	7.8	7.4	7.6	7.4	8.0	8.1	7.5	7.4	7.7	8.1	8.8
1979													
Civilian Labor Force	1,937.0	1,842.4	1,856.3	1,888.1	1,911.7	1,945.5	2,007.0	1,974.5	1,966.7	1,993.0	1,972.3	1,938.2	1,948.5
Total employment*	1,806.0	1,690.3	1,713.8	1,753.7	1,783.7	1,825.0	1,877.1	1,844.9	1,847.0	1,876.1	1,851.0	1,809.8	1,799.7
Total unemployment*	131.0	152.1	142.5	134.4	128.0	120.5	129.9	129.6	119.7	116.9	121.3	128.4	148.8
Percent of Labor Force	6.8	8.3	7.7	7.1	6.7	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.6	7.6
1978													
Civilian Labor Force	1,808.0	1,708.5	1,724.3	1,758.7	1,780.2	1,815.7	1,864.1	1,832.9	1,830.9	1,847.6	1,846.6	1,840.8	1,857.8
Total employment*	1,685.0	1,557.3	1,583.0	1,625.2	1,656.5	1,696.0	1,739.1	1,716.4	1,717.0	1,737.8	1,740.2	1,723.1	1,728.4
Total unemployment*	124.0	151.2	141.3	133.5	123.7	119.7	125.0	116.5	113.9	109.8	106.4	117.7	129.4
Percent of Labor Force	6.8	8.8	8.2	7.6	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.8	6.4	7.0
1977													
Civilian Labor Force	1,691.0	1,607.3	1,625.2	1,647.3	1,666.7	1,686.9	1,733.7	1,724.9	1,728.8	1,731.4	1,730.7	1,707.1	1,713.8
Total employment*	1,544.0	1,446.3	1,457.9	1,481.3	1,511.9	1,536.4	1,581.5	1,570.5	1,580.8	1,598.9	1,603.4	1,577.2	1,581.8
Total unemployment*	148.0	161.0	167.3	166.0	154.8	150.5	152.2	154.4	148.0	132.5	127.3	129.9	132.0
Percent of Labor Force	8.8	10.0	10.3	10.1	9.3	8.9	8.8	9.0	8.6	7.7	7.4	7.6	7.7
1976													
Civilian Labor Force	1,622.0	1,556.5	1,560.0	1,585.2	1,598.3	1,627.9	1,666.7	1,658.5	1,649.7	1,653.8	1,653.0	1,629.7	1,624.5
Total employment*	1,482.0	1,396.0	1,407.5	1,432.7	1,456.3	1,496.6	1,530.3	1,519.3	1,515.9	1,525.3	1,527.1	1,494.4	1,482.6
Total unemployment*	140.0	160.5	152.5	152.5	142.0	131.3	136.4	139.2	133.8	128.5	125.9	135.3	141.9
Percent of Labor Force	8.7	10.3	9.8	9.6	8.9	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.6	8.3	8.7
1975													
Civilian Labor Force	1,538.0	1,461.3	1,484.2	1,510.3	1,519.1	1,548.5	1,598.3	1,577.8	1,571.6	1,569.7	1,544.5	1,538.3	1,532.4
Total employment*	1,391.0	1,337.0	1,336.6	1,358.9	1,377.9	1,406.7	1,438.1	1,418.0	1,418.0	1,421.9	1,406.0	1,391.4	1,381.5
Total unemployment*	147.0	124.3	147.6	151.4	141.2	141.8	160.2	159.8	153.6	147.8	138.5	146.9	150.9
Percent of Labor Force	9.6	8.5	9.9	10.0	9.3	9.2	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.0	9.5	9.8

Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in Washington State, 1970-1981 1/
(In Thousands)

	Annual Average 2/	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1974													
Civilian Labor Force	1,512.0	1,439.7	1,454.1	1,472.8	1,493.6	1,525.3	1,572.0	1,572.9	1,547.7	1,546.7	1,524.6	1,496.7	1,485.5
Total employment*	1,404.0	1,311.7	1,330.3	1,354.9	1,385.4	1,426.0	1,462.7	1,463.6	1,445.1	1,450.6	1,432.5	1,395.7	1,377.3
Total unemployment*	108.0	128.0	123.8	117.9	108.2	99.3	109.3	109.3	102.6	96.1	92.1	101.0	108.2
Percent of Labor Force	7.1	8.9	8.5	8.0	7.2	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.2	6.0	6.7	7.3
1973													
Civilian Labor Force	1,470.0	1,394.8	1,411.2	1,437.9	1,450.6	1,475.9	1,532.6	1,509.8	1,500.8	1,506.0	1,482.8	1,468.8	1,468.9
Total employment*	1,354.0	1,260.1	1,285.6	1,317.1	1,340.9	1,371.8	1,414.1	1,391.5	1,385.7	1,395.5	1,376.5	1,356.5	1,352.9
Total unemployment*	116.0	134.7	125.6	120.8	109.7	104.1	118.5	118.3	115.1	110.5	106.3	112.3	116.0
Percent of Labor Force	7.9	9.7	8.9	8.4	7.6	7.1	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.6	7.9
1972													
Civilian Labor Force	1,425.0	1,363.5	1,385.3	1,392.6	1,410.5	1,435.2	1,488.2	1,465.9	1,456.4	1,435.8	1,419.2	1,414.4	1,421.0
Total employment*	1,289.0	1,209.8	1,220.4	1,249.4	1,271.1	1,304.4	1,342.7	1,325.2	1,327.5	1,315.7	1,305.6	1,296.9	1,287.3
Total unemployment*	136.0	153.7	164.9	143.2	139.4	130.8	145.5	140.7	128.9	120.1	113.6	117.5	133.7
Percent of Labor Force	9.5	11.3	11.9	10.3	9.9	9.1	9.8	9.6	8.9	8.4	8.0	8.3	9.4
1971													
Civilian Labor Force	1,394.0	1,353.8	1,365.9	1,366.0	1,381.6	1,391.0	1,455.0	1,432.5	1,424.0	1,413.3	1,390.1	1,374.6	1,380.4
Total employment*	1,253.0	1,194.2	1,208.0	1,217.3	1,240.2	1,259.0	1,305.5	1,283.9	1,287.2	1,283.6	1,264.5	1,245.8	1,247.0
Total unemployment*	141.0	159.6	157.9	148.7	141.4	132.0	149.5	148.6	136.8	129.7	125.6	128.8	133.4
Percent of Labor Force	10.1	11.8	11.6	10.9	10.2	9.5	10.3	10.4	9.6	9.2	9.0	9.4	9.7
1970													
Civilian Labor Force	1,414.0	1,376.4	1,387.7	1,402.0	1,391.5	1,414.4	1,469.8	1,453.8	1,444.6	1,441.6	1,406.8	1,391.8	1,388.1
Total employment*	1,284.0	1,270.4	1,269.9	1,280.0	1,283.3	1,300.0	1,331.4	1,311.5	1,303.9	1,303.4	1,271.1	1,247.2	1,236.5
Total unemployment*	130.0	106.0	117.8	122.0	108.2	114.4	138.4	142.3	140.7	138.2	135.7	144.6	151.6
Percent of Labor Force	9.2	7.7	8.5	8.7	7.8	8.1	9.4	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.6	10.4	10.9

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration.

2/ Average annual data are from the Current Population Survey. Detail may not add due to rounding.

* Official CPS benchmark estimates

State of Washington
Employment Security Department
Research and Statistics Branch
Olympia, Washington

March 30, 1982

5/27/82 58340-3 4

JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security

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Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

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Labor Area Summary

Washington State

affiliated with
Employment and Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 4 APRIL 1982

HIGHLIGHTS

The beginning of a new agricultural year plus seasonal gains in other industries boosted employment in Washington State 18,500 from February to a March total of 1,735,900. Nonfarm payroll employment rose 9,900, but the gain was below seasonal expectations. Small losses were noted in pulp-paper and aluminum because of weak national demand. Aerospace payrolls declined 800, while employment in lumber and wood products was unchanged. Normally, lumber employment expands in March.

	Mar. 1982*	Feb. 1982*	Mar. 1981
Civilian Labor Force	1,989,800	1,971,100	1,987,900
Employment	1,735,900	1,717,400	1,800,300
Unemployment	253,900	253,700	187,600
State Rate	12.8	12.9	9.4
National Rate	9.5	9.6	7.7

*Because of differences in the methodology for adjusting total employment and total unemployment to Current Population Survey data, estimates for these categories and for the civilian labor force in 1982 are not strictly comparable with those made in previous years. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

Higher employment was noted in most of the state's nonmanufacturing industries over the month. Services led the expansion with a gain of 3,400. Employment was higher in agriculture, business, and medical services; at hotels-motels and amusement establishments. Construction employment moved up 1,800 as did trade payrolls. Most of the new jobs in trade were at restaurants where employment normally expands in March with the beginning of the tourist season. Government payrolls advanced 2,600 but remained well below previous year levels.

Despite the employment gains over the month, the year-to-year comparison has not improved. The number of nonfarm jobs at mid-March was 54,000 below its year-earlier level. The major losses continue to be in government (down 18,600), construction (down 13,900) and manufacturing (down 10,500).

The unemployment situation was essentially unchanged over the month. The jobless rate slipped from a revised 12.9 percent in February to 12.8 percent in March because of an increase in the size of the labor force. The actual number of unemployed workers rose 200 to total 253,900 in March.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

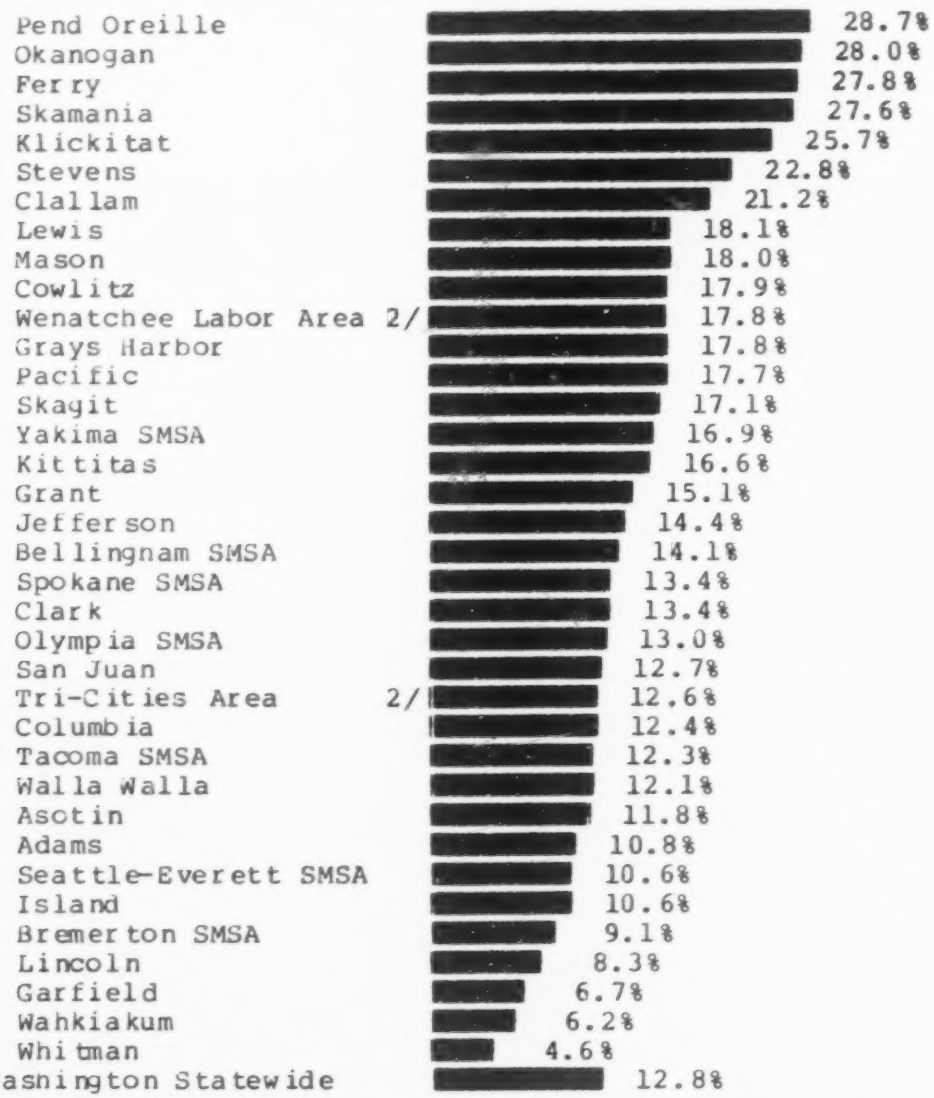
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Mar. 1982 (Prel.)	Feb. 1982 (Rev.)	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Change Feb. 82 to Mar. 82	Change Mar. 81 to Mar. 82
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.....	1,548.0	1,538.1	1,602.0	1,586.5	+9.9	-54.0
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	289.8	289.9	300.3	300.2	-0.1	-10.5
Durable Goods.....	208.3	208.8	216.6	217.2	-0.5	-8.3
Lumber & Wood Products.....	39.8	39.8	43.1	43.5	0	-3.3
Furniture & Fixtures.....	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.2	0	-0.6
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.....	6.0	5.7	6.3	6.1	+0.3	-0.3
Ferrous Metals.....	4/3.3	4/3.3	3.5	3.4	0	-0.2
Nonferrous Metals.....	11.2	11.3	12.7	12.8	-0.1	-1.5
Aluminum.....	9.3	9.4	10.6	10.7	-0.1	-1.3
Fabricated Metal Products.....	11.8	11.6	11.9	11.7	+0.2	-0.1
Machinery.....	25.8	25.8	25.3	25.3	0	+0.5
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	15.1	15.2	15.0	14.9	-0.1	+0.1
Electrical Equipment.....	10.7	10.6	10.3	10.4	+0.1	+0.4
Transportation Equipment 5/....	96.0	97.0	99.1	99.8	-1.0	-3.1
Aerospace 5/.....	77.6	78.4	80.4	81.1	-0.8	-2.8
Ship Building & Repair.....	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.2	-0.1	0
Other Transp. Equipment.....	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.5	-0.1	-0.3
Other Durable Goods 2/.....	11.7	11.6	4/11.4	11.4	+0.1	+0.3
Nondurable Goods.....	81.5	81.1	83.7	83.0	+0.4	-2.2
Food & Kindred Products.....	28.2	27.9	4/29.3	4/28.7	+0.3	-1.1
Canned & Preserved Foods.....	9.0	8.8	9.4	9.1	+0.2	-0.4
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	+0.1	0
Paper & Allied Products.....	15.9	16.1	17.1	17.3	-0.2	-1.2
Printing & Publishing.....	15.6	15.6	4/15.8	15.8	0	-0.2
Chemicals & Allied Products....	9.1	9.0	9.1	8.9	+0.1	0
Petroleum & Coal Products.....	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	+0.1	+0.1
Other Nondurable Goods 3/.....	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.7	0	+0.2
MINING & QUARRYING.....	3.1	3.0	4/2.6	4/2.5	+0.1	+0.5
CONSTRUCTION.....	74.2	4/72.4	88.1	84.0	+1.8	-13.9
TRANS., COMM., & UTILITIES.....	85.6	85.6	88.1	87.7	0	-2.5
Railroad Transportation.....	7.7	7.8	9.4	9.2	-0.1	-1.7
Other Transportation.....	43.1	43.0	44.7	44.5	+0.1	-1.6
Communications & Utilities.....	34.8	34.8	34.0	34.0	0	+0.8
TRADE.....	371.0	369.2	4/375.6	4/370.1	+1.8	-4.6
Wholesale Trade.....	99.4	99.1	4/100.0	4/98.5	+0.3	-0.6
Retail Trade.....	271.6	270.1	4/275.6	4/271.6	+1.5	-4.0
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE.....	90.5	90.2	90.9	90.6	+0.3	-0.4
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS 5/.....	313.0	309.6	317.0	312.3	+3.4	-4.0
GOVERNMENT.....	320.8	318.2	339.4	339.1	+2.6	-18.6
Federal.....	65.1	65.0	65.9	66.0	+0.1	-0.8
State & Local.....	255.7	253.2	273.5	273.1	+2.5	-17.8
Education.....	144.2	142.4	154.9	155.3	+1.8	-10.7
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.1	-0.3	-0.8

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration.

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.
2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.
3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, and leather products.
4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.
5/ Data prior to January 1982 is no longer comparable due a break in the series.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN WASHINGTON STATE 1/
March, 1982 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



1/ Figures rounded. 2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes Chelan and Douglas counties.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
Research and Statistics Branch

Washington State
Employment Security Department

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date April 29, 1982

Benchmark 1981

	March 1982 Preliminary 3/				February 1982 Revised				March 1981 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	1,989,600	1,735,900	253,900	12.8	1,971,100	1,717,400	253,700	12.9	1,987,900	1,800,300	187,600	9.4
Seattle-Everett SMSA	866,800	774,600	92,200	10.6	862,900	773,300	89,600	10.4	871,700	804,500	67,200	7.7
King County	679,100	610,000	69,100	10.2	676,300	609,000	67,300	10.0	684,200	633,600	50,600	7.4
Tacoma SMSA	182,700	160,200	22,500	12.3	180,600	158,300	22,300	12.3	178,300	161,000	17,300	9.7
Spokane SMSA	150,500	130,300	20,200	13.4	149,900	129,300	20,600	13.7	150,900	135,500	15,400	10.2
Tri-Cities Area 2/	83,020	72,530	10,490	12.6	82,710	71,830	10,880	13.2	83,190	76,510	6,680	8.0
Yakima SMSA	82,970	68,930	14,040	16.9	80,350	64,750	15,600	19.4	78,880	68,990	9,890	12.5
Adams	6,590	5,880	710	10.8	6,450	5,610	840	13.0	7,860	6,970	890	11.3
Asotin	8,060	7,110	950	11.8	7,840	6,810	1,030	13.1	8,440	7,660	780	9.2
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	36,870	30,300	6,570	17.8	35,650	29,160	6,490	18.2	35,930	31,270	4,660	13.0
Clallam	20,190	15,910	4,280	21.2	20,060	15,770	4,290	21.4	20,750	16,730	4,020	19.4
Clark	96,450	83,480	12,970	13.4	96,540	83,370	13,170	13.6	91,290	84,220	7,070	7.7
Columbia	2,100	1,840	260	12.4	1,770	1,340	430	24.3	2,130	1,930	200	9.4
Cowlitz	35,220	28,930	6,290	17.9	34,620	28,720	5,900	17.0	34,690	30,520	4,170	12.0
Ferry	2,910	2,100	810	27.8	3,010	2,150	860	28.6	2,750	2,200	550	20.0
Garfield	1,040	970	70	6.7	990	930	60	6.1	1,180	1,080	100	8.5
Grant	20,730	17,590	3,140	15.1	20,240	16,790	3,450	17.0	23,190	20,710	2,480	10.7
Grays Harbor	34,690	28,500	6,190	17.8	34,370	28,580	5,790	16.8	35,720	30,360	5,360	15.0
Island	13,630	12,180	1,450	10.6	13,590	12,100	1,490	11.0	13,360	12,180	1,180	8.8
Jefferson	6,670	5,710	960	14.4	6,550	5,610	940	14.4	6,550	5,800	750	11.5
Bremerton SMSA	60,310	54,840	5,470	9.1	59,410	54,390	5,020	8.4	59,350	54,950	4,400	7.4
Kittitas	10,450	8,720	1,730	16.6	10,450	8,580	1,870	17.9	10,660	9,060	1,600	15.0
Klickitat	7,280	5,410	1,870	25.7	7,360	5,220	2,140	29.1	7,770	6,500	1,270	16.3
Lewis	23,330	19,100	4,230	18.1	23,360	18,800	4,560	19.5	24,430	21,180	3,250	13.3
Lincoln	3,850	3,530	320	8.3	3,710	3,370	340	9.2	4,370	4,020	350	8.0
Mason	11,140	9,130	2,010	18.0	10,490	8,910	1,580	15.1	11,400	10,150	1,250	11.0
Okanogan	16,920	12,190	4,730	28.0	15,490	11,210	4,280	27.6	15,770	13,070	2,700	17.1
Pacific	7,300	6,010	1,290	17.7	7,180	5,900	1,280	17.8	7,790	6,490	1,300	16.7
Pend Oreille	3,550	2,530	1,020	28.7	3,490	2,530	960	27.5	3,240	2,500	740	22.8
San Juan	3,160	2,760	400	12.7	3,080	2,650	430	14.0	3,230	2,850	380	11.8
Skagit	31,840	26,390	5,450	17.1	31,720	25,720	6,000	18.9	32,210	27,570	4,640	14.4
Skamania	3,260	2,360	900	27.6	3,350	2,300	1,050	31.3	3,630	2,980	650	17.9
Stevens	11,820	9,120	2,700	22.8	11,860	9,130	2,730	23.0	11,510	9,430	2,080	18.1
Olympia SMSA	55,130	47,950	7,180	13.0	54,070	46,960	7,110	13.1	54,590	49,260	5,330	9.8
Wahkiakum	1,300	1,220	80	6.2	1,290	1,180	110	8.5	1,430	1,210	220	15.4
Walla Walla	24,030	21,120	2,910	12.1	23,860	20,900	2,960	12.4	24,950	22,740	2,210	8.9
Bellingham SMSA	48,470	41,620	6,850	14.1	47,950	40,980	6,970	14.5	48,290	42,290	6,000	12.4
Whitman	15,500	14,790	710	4.6	15,050	14,300	750	5.0	16,530	15,980	550	3.3

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates for the state and labor market areas are not strictly comparable with those for prior years because the methodology used to develop current year estimates differs from that used in developing final estimates.

Research and Statistics Branch

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JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security

John Spellman, Governor
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Labor Area Summary

Washington State

affiliated with
Employment and Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 5

MAY 1982

HIGHLIGHTS

The state's economy continued on a weak seasonal recovery path between March and April with employment advancing 2,300 to total 1,740,500, while unemployment dropped 2,100 to total 247,300. The jobless rate edged down from 12.5 to 12.4 percent over the month. The March-April upswing was held back partially because of a cool spring which delayed the asparagus harvest in eastern Washington. The number of workers harvesting asparagus this April was only 2,950 compared with an estimated 8,550 at mid-April 1981. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment moved up 2,600 between March and April, but was 52,300 lower than it was in April 1981.

	April 1982*	March 1982*	April 1981
Civilian Labor Force	1,987,800	1,987,600	1,984,300
Employment	1,740,500	1,738,200	1,802,500
Unemployment	247,300	249,400	181,800
State Rate	12.4	12.5	9.2
National Rate	9.2	9.5	7.0

*Because of differences in the methodology for adjusting total employment and total unemployment to Current Population Survey data, estimates for these categories and for the civilian labor force in 1982 are not strictly comparable with those made in previous years. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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MANUFACTURING

Counter to the overall trend, manufacturing employment fell 2,000 between March and April with sizable losses in lumber (off 800), aerospace (off 700), pulp-paper (off 600) and machinery (off 500). The decline in lumber was entirely due to a labor-management dispute which idled 1,200 workers in April. Over the year, employment in the industry was down 4,700. While sizable, the year-to-year drop understates the condition in the industry since lumber employment was also seriously depressed in 1981. The last normal year in the industry was 1979. In April of that year the lumber industry employed 54,200 workers, or 15,000 more than during April 1982. The 28 percent drop in lumber employment has had a substantial adverse effect on the state and a severe impact in 11 of the state's 39 counties where the lumber industry is the major source of manufacturing jobs. In some of these counties the unemployment rate exceeds 20 percent. Recovery in the industry, of course, depends on improvement in the national homebuilding industry, which shows no signs of a pickup at this time.

Aerospace continued its down trend in April because of fewer new orders and some cancellations of existing orders from airlines. With airline profitability low because of the recession, many are unable to finance new purchases even though new aircraft are much less expensive to operate. Airline travel, however, has shown some sign of increasing recently. Year-to-year employment in the industry was down 3,100 at mid-April. Taking into consideration a code change which shifted 4,500 workers from services to aerospace in January, however, the net over-the-year drop amounted to 7,600.

Pulp and paper employment was down 600 from March because of lower product demand and growing inventories resulting from the recession. At mid-April industry payrolls were off 1,700, or 10 percent, over the year. Machinery employment fell 500 over the month; but unlike many other manufacturing industries, employment was little changed over the year. The staffing of new electronics plants has largely offset losses elsewhere in the industry.

Aluminum payrolls fell 100 in the latest month and were down 1,400 over the year. Further losses are likely. Nationally, aluminum plants were operating at 66 percent of smelting capacity in order to sell off burdensome inventories. The spot price for aluminum in early May was 49 cents per pound compared with an average production cost of 60 cents per pound. More than 40 percent of all aluminum is sold to the construction and automobile industries, both of which are currently operating at low levels.

NONMANUFACTURING

Retail trade and services led the expansion between March and April with gains of 3,900 and 2,100, respectively. Nearly 85 percent of the gain in retail trade occurred at eating and drinking places which normally add staff in April as improved weather brings in more customers, including tourists. The increase in service employment was scattered among several segments with much of the gain of a seasonal nature. Higher employment was noted in agricultural services, hotels-motels, motion pictures, and social and health services. Over the year, retail trade payrolls were down 1,900 while those in services were down 3,300. Without a January code change transferring 4,500 workers from services to aerospace, however, services employment would have been up 1,200 year to year.

Employment in finance-insurance-real estate moved up 800 in April and was up 500 year to year. The increase in April was split between banking and insurance. Losses in nonmanufacturing between March and April included construction where employment fell 300 counter to its normal seasonal pattern. Payrolls in the building trades were down 15,300 over the year at mid-April. Further losses will occur in May and June because of the "mothballing" of a nuclear power plant at Hanford in May for a two to five year period. Over 6,000 construction workers were employed on the project. State and local government payrolls were 1,500 lower in April with all of the loss in education. The drop, however, was seasonal and related to the approaching end of the regular school year. The number of state and local government jobs was down 14,900 over the year because of cutbacks in Federal funding and low growth in tax receipts.

WEEKLY EARNINGS AVERAGE $422.99

Average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers slipped $7.26 from February to average $422.99 in March. Hourly earnings edged up one cent to average $10.93, but weekly hours fell from an average of 39.4 to 38.7. Some of the larger changes included a drop in weekly pay of $34.37 in sawmills to a March average of $358.09. Hourly pay for these workers fell from $10.55 to $10.44, while working hours dropped from an average of 37.2 to 34.3. Weekly pay in printing and publishing fell from $398.92 in February to $378.75 in March with hourly pay down from $11.02 to $10.55 and working hours dropping from 36.2 to 35.9. Overtime hours were cut in chemicals and weekly pay fell $32.37 to average $439.01. Average weekly hours were down from 41.9 to 40.8, while hourly pay slipped from $11.25 to $10.76.

Between March 1981 and 1982, weekly pay increased for most production workers. The average was up $28.70, or 7.3 percent. Weekly hours fell from 39.0 to 38.7, but average hourly pay rose from $10.11 to $10.93.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Apr. 1982 (Prel.)	Mar. 1982 (Rev.)	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Change Mar. 82 to Apr. 82	Change Apr. 81 to Apr. 82
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.....	1,553.3	1,550.7	1,605.6	1,602.0	+2.6	-52.3
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	288.4	290.4	301.1	300.3	-2.0	-12.7
Durable Goods.....	207.4	208.9	218.0	216.6	-1.5	-10.6
Lumber & Wood Products.....	4/ 39.2	40.0	43.9	43.1	-0.8	-4.7
Furniture & Fixtures.....	2.8	2.7	3.3	3.3	+0.1	-0.5
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.....	6.1	5.9	6.4	6.3	+0.2	-0.3
Ferrous Metals.....	4/3.2	4/3.3	3.6	3.5	-0.1	-0.4
Nonferrous Metals.....	11.1	11.2	12.7	12.7	-0.1	-1.6
Aluminum.....	9.2	9.3	10.6	10.6	-0.1	-1.4
Fabricated Metal Products.....	11.7	11.8	11.6	11.9	-0.1	+0.1
Machinery.....	25.4	25.9	25.5	25.3	-0.5	-0.1
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	14.8	15.1	15.0	15.0	-0.3	-0.2
Electrical Equipment.....	10.6	10.8	10.5	10.3	-0.2	+0.1
Transportation Equipment 5/....	96.0	96.5	99.4	99.1	-0.5	-3.4
Aerospace 5/.....	76.9	77.6	80.0	80.4	-0.7	-3.1
Ship Building & Repair.....	14.0	13.9	14.1	13.4	+0.1	-0.1
Other Transp. Equipment.....	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.3	+0.1	-0.2
Other Durable Goods 2/.....	11.9	11.6	11.6	4/11.4	+0.3	+0.3
Nondurable Goods.....	81.0	81.5	83.1	83.7	-0.5	-2.1
Food & Kindred Products.....	28.5	28.3	28.8	4/29.3	+0.2	-0.3
Canned & Preserved Foods.....	8.9	8.9	4/9.0	9.4	0	-0.1
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	-0.1	-0.1
Paper & Allied Products.....	15.3	15.9	17.0	17.1	-0.6	-1.7
Printing & Publishing.....	15.5	15.6	15.8	4/15.8	-0.1	-0.3
Chemicals & Allied Products....	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	+0.1	+0.1
Petroleum & Coal Products.....	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods 3/.....	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.8	0	+0.2
MINING & QUARRYING.....	3.0	3.1	3.1	4/2.6	-0.1	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION.....	74.0	74.3	89.3	88.1	-0.3	-15.3
TRANS., COMM., & UTILITIES.....	4/85.9	86.2	89.1	88.1	-0.3	-3.2
Railroad Transportation.....	7.9	7.9	9.6	9.4	0	-1.7
Other Transportation.....	4/43.3	43.5	45.4	44.7	-0.2	-2.1
Communications & Utilities.....	34.7	34.8	34.1	34.0	-0.1	+0.6
TRADE.....	375.2	371.6	4/377.5	4/375.6	+3.6	-2.3
Wholesale Trade.....	99.3	99.6	4/99.7	4/100.0	-0.3	-0.4
Retail Trade.....	275.9	272.0	4/277.8	4/275.6	+3.9	-1.9
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE.....	91.3	90.5	90.8	90.9	+0.8	+0.5
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS 5/	4/315.2	313.1	318.5	317.0	+2.1	-3.3
GOVERNMENT.....	320.3	321.5	336.2	339.4	-1.2	-15.9
Federal.....	65.0	64.9	66.0	65.9	+0.1	-1.0
State & Local.....	255.3	256.6	270.2	273.5	-1.3	-14.9
Education.....	143.3	144.8	153.3	154.9	-1.5	-10.0
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	1.7	0.2	0.7	1.0	+1.5	+1.0

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration.

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.
2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.
3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, and leather products.
4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.
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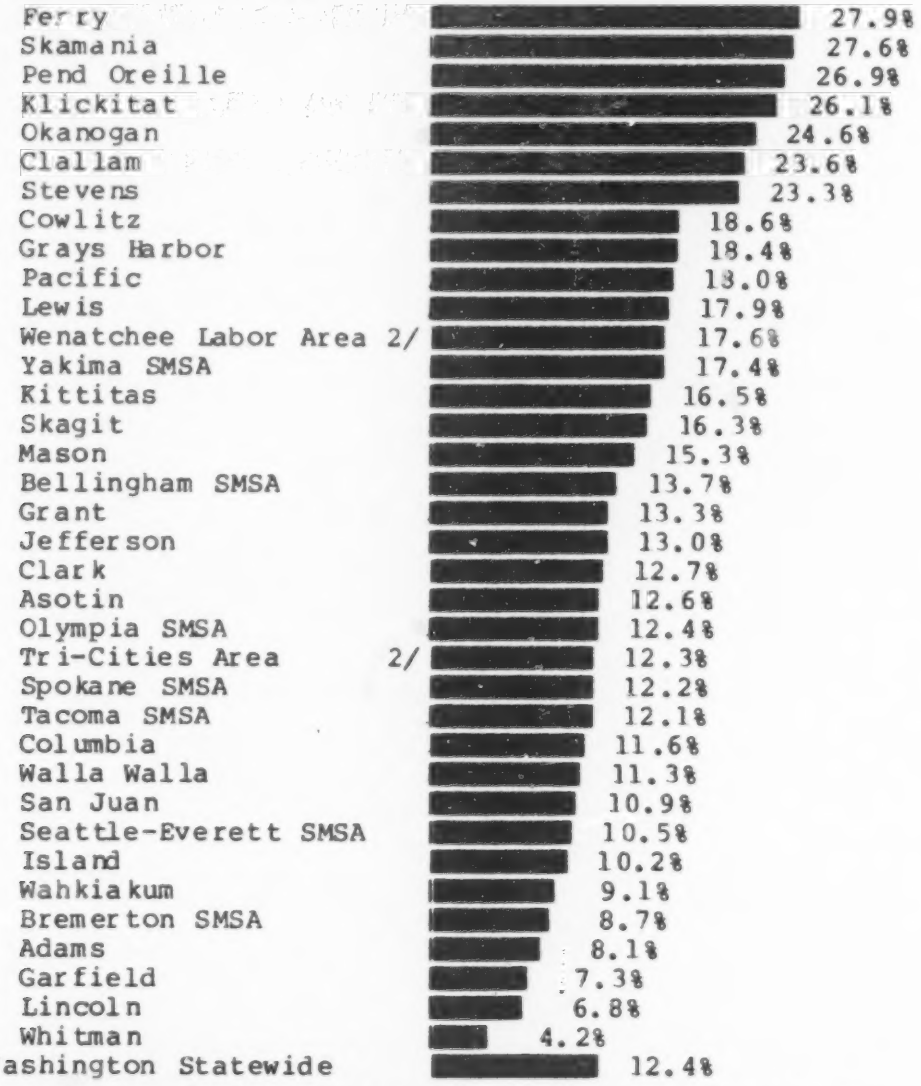
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN WASHINGTON STATE 1/
April, 1982 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



1/ Figures rounded. 2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes Chelan and Douglas counties.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
Research and Statistics Branch

Washington State
Employment Security Department

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date June 2,1982

Benchmark 1981

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

	April 1982 Preliminary 3/				March 1982 Revised				April 1981 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	1,987,800	1,740,500	247,300	12.4	1,987,600	1,738,200	249,400	12.5	1,984,300	1,802,500	181,800	9.2
Seattle-Everett SMSA	864,700	774,300	90,400	10.5	867,800	777,000	90,800	10.5	867,800	802,200	65,600	7.6
King County	677,500	609,800	67,700	10.0	680,100	611,900	68,200	10.0	681,100	631,800	49,300	7.2
Tacoma SMSA	182,000	160,000	22,000	12.1	182,500	160,200	22,300	12.2	177,000	160,400	16,600	9.4
Spokane SMSA	149,100	130,900	18,200	12.2	150,800	130,600	20,200	13.4	150,600	136,500	14,100	9.4
Tri-Cities Area 2/	82,890	72,690	10,200	12.3	82,660	72,590	10,070	12.2	83,030	77,210	5,820	7.0
Yakima SMSA	87,040	71,910	15,130	17.4	82,610	68,820	13,790	16.7	81,820	72,190	9,630	11.8
Adams	6,750	6,200	550	8.1	6,540	5,850	690	10.6	7,480	6,450	1,030	13.8
Asotin	8,250	7,210	1,040	12.6	8,070	7,110	960	11.9	8,180	7,440	740	9.0
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	36,670	30,230	6,440	17.6	36,650	30,100	6,550	17.9	36,300	31,470	4,830	13.3
Clallam	20,710	15,830	4,880	23.6	20,200	15,990	4,210	20.8	20,570	16,940	3,630	17.6
Clark	95,020	82,960	12,060	12.7	95,550	83,550	12,000	12.6	91,550	84,220	7,330	8.0
Columbia	2,240	1,980	260	11.6	2,110	1,840	270	12.8	2,440	2,260	180	7.4
Cowlitz	35,050	28,530	6,520	18.6	34,650	28,580	6,070	17.5	34,590	30,230	4,360	12.6
Ferry	2,900	2,090	810	27.9	2,880	2,100	780	27.1	2,810	2,310	500	17.8
Garfield	1,090	1,010	80	7.3	1,040	970	70	6.7	1,170	1,070	100	8.5
Grant	21,230	18,410	2,820	13.3	20,840	17,690	3,150	15.1	22,800	20,140	2,660	11.7
Grays Harbor	34,460	28,110	6,350	18.4	34,530	28,540	5,990	17.3	35,450	29,940	5,510	15.5
Island	13,570	12,180	1,390	10.2	13,650	12,200	1,450	10.6	13,490	12,280	1,210	9.0
Jefferson	6,560	5,710	850	13.0	6,640	5,710	930	14.0	6,590	5,850	740	11.2
Bremerton SMSA	60,380	55,130	5,250	8.7	60,200	54,830	5,370	8.9	59,010	54,740	4,270	7.2
Kittitas	10,270	8,580	1,690	16.5	10,440	8,730	1,710	16.4	10,590	9,080	1,510	14.3
Klickitat	7,520	5,560	1,960	26.1	7,230	5,420	1,810	25.0	7,630	6,400	1,230	16.1
Lewis	23,500	19,300	4,200	17.9	23,340	19,180	4,160	17.8	24,440	21,240	3,200	13.1
Lincoln	3,960	3,690	270	6.8	3,840	3,520	320	8.3	4,290	3,990	300	7.0
Mason	10,770	9,120	1,650	15.3	11,050	9,130	1,920	17.4	11,550	10,330	1,220	10.6
Okanogan	16,330	12,320	4,010	24.6	16,840	12,200	4,640	27.6	15,500	12,830	2,670	17.2
Pacific	7,380	6,050	1,330	18.0	7,300	6,030	1,270	17.4	7,810	6,440	1,370	17.5
Pend Oreille	3,420	2,500	920	26.9	3,530	2,530	1,000	28.3	3,210	2,590	620	19.3
San Juan	3,220	2,870	350	10.9	3,200	2,790	410	12.8	3,180	2,870	310	9.7
Skagit	31,710	26,550	5,160	16.3	31,740	26,340	5,400	17.0	32,160	27,530	4,630	14.4
Skamania	3,400	2,460	940	27.6	3,250	2,370	880	27.1	3,770	3,150	620	16.4
Stevens	11,620	8,910	2,710	23.3	11,820	9,160	2,660	22.5	11,240	9,510	1,730	15.4
Olympia SMSA	54,670	47,900	6,770	12.4	54,850	47,810	7,040	12.8	55,260	50,120	5,140	9.3
Wahkiakum	1,320	1,200	120	9.1	1,310	1,220	90	6.9	1,490	1,190	300	20.1
Walla Walla	24,050	21,330	2,720	11.3	24,050	21,140	2,910	12.1	24,690	22,970	1,720	7.0
Bellingham SMSA	48,630	41,970	6,660	13.7	48,530	41,710	6,820	14.1	48,590	42,600	5,990	12.3
Whitman	15,540	14,890	650	4.2	15,500	14,810	690	4.5	16,300	15,800	500	3.1

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates for the state and labor market areas are not strictly comparable with those for prior years because the methodology used to develop current year estimates differs from that used in developing final estimates.

Research and Statistics Branch

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Mar. 1982 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average Weekly earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly earnings		
		Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1981	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1981	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1981
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	187,400	$422.99	$430.25	$394.29	38.7	39.4	39.0	$10.93	$10.92	$10.11
DURABLE GOODS	132,100	437.97	445.90	414.47	39.0	39.6	39.7	11.23	11.26	10.44
Lumber and wood products	36,800	397.83	413.87	379.13	36.7	37.9	37.5	10.84	10.92	10.11
Logging	10,600	486.02	481.50	418.05	38.0	37.5	35.7	12.79	12.84	11.71
Sawmills and planing mills	16,100	358.09	392.46	376.57	34.3	37.2	37.1	10.44	10.55	10.15
Millwork, plywood and related products	8,100	376.04	392.93	367.49	39.5	40.3	39.6	9.52	9.75	9.28
Furniture and fixtures	2,100	310.96	303.07	294.59	33.8	33.9	33.4	9.20	8.94	8.82
Stone, clay and glass products	4,500	444.91	456.25	422.28	40.3	40.7	38.6	11.04	11.21	10.94
Primary metal industries	11,100	518.27	512.91	490.14	41.1	41.0	42.0	12.61	12.51	11.67
Primary and secondary ferrous metals	2,700	424.85	430.88	422.53	37.3	38.3	39.6	11.39	11.25	10.67
Primary and secondary nonferrous metals	8,400	549.50	538.38	509.41	42.4	41.8	42.7	12.96	12.88	11.93
Fabricated metal products	8,500	490.46	481.14	396.14	40.5	40.5	39.3	12.11	11.88	10.08
Machinery	17,100	331.50	340.34	334.76	37.5	38.5	38.7	8.84	8.84	8.65
Machinery (except electrical)	10,400	363.17	372.96	374.19	38.8	39.3	39.1	9.36	9.49	9.57
Electrical equipment	6,700	281.08	288.70	269.42	35.4	37.3	38.0	7.94	7.74	7.09
Transportation equipment	43,600	519.88	524.48	484.04	41.0	41.2	41.8	12.68	12.73	11.58
NONDURABLE GOODS	55,300	386.58	392.50	344.10	37.9	38.9	37.2	10.20	10.09	9.25
Food and kindred products	20,600	370.17	363.37	306.49	38.6	39.8	36.4	9.59	9.13	8.42
Canned and preserved foods	7,700	273.06	279.00	246.27	36.8	37.5	35.9	7.42	7.44	6.86
Apparel	4,600	202.75	206.61	179.57	35.2	35.5	35.7	5.76	5.82	5.03
Paper and allied products	12,800	496.13	505.13	447.14	38.7	39.9	39.5	12.82	12.66	11.32
Printing and publishing	7,500	378.75	398.92	364.19	35.9	36.2	35.6	10.55	11.02	10.23
Chemicals and allied products	4,500	439.01	471.38	410.66	40.8	41.9	40.3	10.76	11.25	10.19
Petroleum and coal products	1,500	523.61	505.56	478.74	41.1	38.8	40.4	12.74	13.03	11.85
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	57,000	655.41	625.85	599.47	36.8	35.6	36.8	17.81	17.58	16.29
Communications and utilities	27,100	429.55	427.39	374.77	39.7	39.5	39.7	10.82	10.82	9.44
Trade (exc. eating and drinking places)	231,000	306.25	308.70	277.38	35.0	35.2	34.5	8.75	8.77	8.04
Wholesale trade	82,600	381.00	389.30	340.87	39.4	40.3	38.3	9.67	9.66	8.90
Retail trade (exc eating and drinking pl)	148,400	264.23	264.71	243.75	32.5	32.4	32.5	8.13	8.17	7.50
Finance 1/	35,500	263.09	260.58	251.10	----	----	----	----	----	----
Laundries and dry cleaning plants	4,500	276.72	274.17	255.43	36.7	37.1	36.7	7.54	7.39	6.96

1/ Average weekly hours and hourly earnings are not available.

7/15/82 S8343-3

JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

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Labor Area Summary

Washington State

affiliated with
Employment and Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 6 JUNE 1982

HIGHLIGHTS

Unemployment continued its spring decline in May. The reduction was less than normal for this time of the year, however. Total unemployment in the state fell from a revised 248,500 and 12.5 percent of the labor force in April to 246,400 and 12.3 percent in May. Between April and May 1979, the last normal year in the state, the unemployment rate dropped five-tenths of a point compared with the reduction of two-tenths this year. Major factors in the relatively small drop this year were the suspension of work on a nuclear power plant at Hanford, declining employment

	May 1982*	April 1982*	May 1981
Civilian Labor Force	2,006,900	1,990,400	1,997,200
Employment	1,760,500	1,741,900	1,820,600
Unemployment	246,400	248,500	176,600
State Rate	12.3	12.5	8.8
National Rate	9.1	9.2	7.1

*Because of differences in the methodology for adjusting total employment and total unemployment to Current Population Survey data, estimates for these categories and for the civilian labor force in 1982 are not strictly comparable with those made in previous years. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

in aerospace, and weak national markets for lumber, aluminum, paper and other products manufactured in this state.

In contrast to the statewide decline in unemployment, the jobless rate in the Tri-Cities area jumped from 12.1 to 15.8 percent between April and May because of the layoff of construction workers following the stoppage of work on nuclear power plant number one. The unemployment rate in the Seattle-Everett Metropolitan Area rose from 10.4 to 10.7 percent over the month with continuing layoffs in aerospace a major factor. Although running at excessively high levels, unemployment generally declined in counties where lumbering or agriculture are the major economic activities. The jobless rate in Pacific County, for example, fell from 18.2 to 16.0 percent between April and May, while Walla Walla County saw its rate drop from 11.4 to 8.3 percent.

Total employment in Washington State moved up 18,600 in May with a seasonal expansion in agriculture accounting for many of the new jobs. The asparagus harvest in eastern Washington was the major farm activity in May. The harvest also played a role in the 8,600 job gain in nonfarm wage and salary employment. Most of the increased employment at canneries and in wholesale trade was associated with the processing of asparagus.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Manufacturing employment rose 2,000 in May thanks to a seasonal gain of 2,100 at canneries. Payrolls in lumber and wood products were up 1,900, but 1,200 of the increase resulted from the settlement of a labor-management dispute. The additional jobs in lumber served to offset losses elsewhere in the industry. Aerospace employment fell 1,000 in May and was down 3,600 from January. Other April-May losses included a drop of 400 in fabricated metal products and 300 in machinery.

Over the year, manufacturing employment was down 14,800. Lumber employment dropped 4,200 in the latest 12 month period, but between May 1979 and May 1982 the number of jobs in the industry has declined 15,100 or 27 percent. Aerospace employment was 3,900 lower; excluding a code change which boosted industry payrolls 4,500 in January, however, would result in a net loss of 8,400 over the past 12 months. Other sizable year-to-year losses in manufacturing included a drop of 1,500 in paper and allied products and 1,600 in aluminum.

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

In the nonmanufacturing industries, construction employment fell 1,200 between April and May as layoffs at Hanford more than offset seasonal growth elsewhere in the industry. Trade and service industries, however, continued their spring expansions. Retail outlets added 3,900 workers in May. About 70 percent of the increase occurred at eating and drinking places. Building material stores and gasoline stations also added workers. Wholesale trade moved up 1,000 largely because of the processing of fresh asparagus at vegetable warehouses. Services employment rose 1,400 with major gains noted at hotels-motels, amusement establishments and in agricultural services. Service firms specializing in the preparation of income tax returns reported their usual sharp seasonal cutbacks in May. State and local government was up 1,200 from April but down substantially over the year. Month-to-month changes in the public education sector of government are sometimes deceptive because of the manner in which part-time employees are paid and accounted for. Some are paid bimonthly or quarterly, and many of these workers are reported as employed only in the month they are paid, even though they worked on a part-time basis throughout the period.

Major changes over the year in nonmanufacturing payrolls included a drop of 14,700 in government and a drop of 17,900 in construction. State and local agencies accounted for 13,500 of the loss in government with two-thirds of the drop in education. The loss in construction represented a cut of nearly 20 percent in building trade payrolls over the past 12 months. The reduction from prerecession levels was even greater. Between May 1979 and May 1982, construction employment dropped 31,800 or 30 percent. Elsewhere in nonmanufacturing, transportation-communications-utility employment was down 3,500 year to year, while trade payrolls were 1,000 lower. Finance-insurance-real estate managed a gain of 900. Services was down 1,400, but without a code charge which shifted 4,500 workers from services to aerospace in January, employment would have increased 3,100. Most of the growth was in health services.

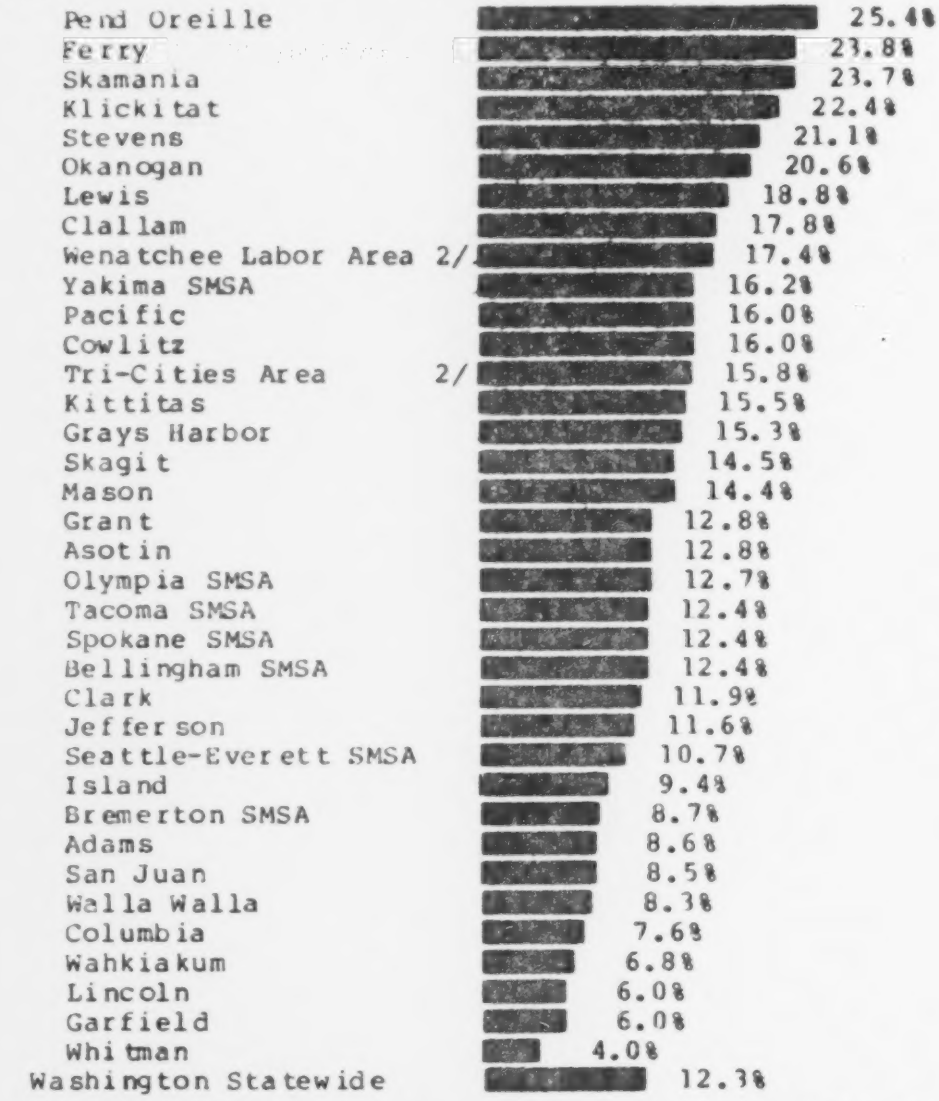
WEEKLY EARNINGS AVERAGE $415.76

Average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers fell $7.23 from March to average $415.76 in April. Hourly earnings rose 4 cents to average $10.97, but weekly hours fell from an average of 38.7 to 37.9. The major factors behind the drop in weekly pay were a sharp loss in the lumber industry due to a labor dispute and reduced hours in transportation equipment. These two industries account for 43 percent of the state's manufacturing production

workers. Weekly pay in lumber fell from $397.83 to an average of $373.40 Weekly hours slipped from 36.7 to 34.8, while hourly pay dropped from $10.84 to $10.73. Weekly earnings in transportation equipment fell $11.88 to average $508.00 in April. Hourly compensation moved up 2 cents to average $12.70 for production workers, but the length of the workweek dropped from 41.0 hours to 40.0 hours.

Despite the drop in April, average weekly pay in manufacturing rose $20.00 over the year, up 5.1 percent. Hourly pay added 77 cents over the twelve month period, but the average workweek was down nine-tenths of an hour.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN WASHINGTON STATE 1/
May, 1982 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



1/ Figures rounded. 2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes Chelan and Douglas counties.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
Research and Statistics Branch

Washington State
Employment Security Department

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date June 24, 1982

Benchmark 1981

	May 1982 Preliminary 3/				April 1982 Revised				May 1981 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,006,900	1,760,500	246,400	12.3	1,990,400	1,741,900	248,500	12.5	1,997,200	1,820,600	176,600	8.8
Seattle-Everett SMSA	874,300	780,800	93,500	10.7	867,400	776,900	90,500	10.4	870,200	803,700	66,500	7.6
King County	683,800	614,900	68,900	10.1	679,700	611,800	67,900	10.0	682,300	633,000	49,300	7.2
Tacoma SMSA	182,500	159,800	22,700	12.4	182,400	160,200	22,200	12.2	176,800	160,300	16,500	9.3
Spokane SMSA	150,100	131,500	18,600	12.4	149,700	130,900	18,800	12.6	150,600	136,900	13,700	9.1
Tri-Cities Area 2/	84,100	70,810	13,290	15.8	82,680	72,710	9,970	12.1	83,550	77,840	5,710	6.8
Yakima SMSA	88,850	74,440	14,410	16.2	85,120	70,270	14,850	17.4	88,710	79,230	9,480	10.7
Adams	7,340	6,710	630	8.6	6,760	6,200	560	8.3	7,570	7,030	540	7.1
Asotin	8,660	7,550	1,110	12.8	8,220	7,210	1,010	12.3	8,650	7,870	780	9.0
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	37,210	30,750	6,460	17.4	36,920	30,380	6,540	17.7	36,930	32,040	4,890	13.2
Clallam	19,740	16,230	3,510	17.8	20,710	15,820	4,890	23.6	20,750	17,180	3,570	17.2
Clark	94,570	83,330	11,240	11.9	95,310	83,020	12,290	12.9	91,280	84,150	7,130	7.8
Columbia	2,910	2,690	220	7.6	2,250	1,980	270	12.0	3,080	2,920	160	5.2
Cowlitz	34,150	28,680	5,470	16.0	34,350	27,940	6,410	18.7	34,870	30,600	4,270	12.2
Ferry	2,940	2,240	700	23.8	2,910	2,110	800	27.5	2,770	2,420	350	12.6
Garfield	1,170	1,100	70	6.0	1,100	1,020	80	7.3	1,150	1,070	80	7.0
Grant	22,720	19,810	2,910	12.8	21,380	18,520	2,860	13.4	22,630	20,410	2,220	9.8
Grays Harbor	34,090	28,880	5,210	15.3	34,610	28,110	6,500	18.8	36,020	31,180	4,840	13.4
Island	13,810	12,510	1,300	9.4	13,600	12,180	1,420	10.4	14,060	12,850	1,210	8.6
Jefferson	6,620	5,850	770	11.6	6,590	5,740	850	12.9	6,630	5,890	740	11.2
Bremerton SMSA	60,420	55,160	5,260	8.7	60,100	54,830	5,270	8.8	59,390	55,050	4,340	7.3
Kittitas	10,450	8,830	1,620	15.5	10,300	8,570	1,730	16.8	10,290	9,020	1,270	12.3
Klickitat	7,670	5,950	1,720	22.4	7,550	5,610	1,940	25.7	7,390	6,460	930	12.6
Lewis	24,420	19,820	4,600	18.8	23,470	19,310	4,160	17.7	24,220	21,500	2,720	11.2
Lincoln	4,300	4,040	260	6.0	3,970	3,690	280	7.1	4,330	4,060	270	6.2
Mason	10,620	9,090	1,530	14.4	10,720	9,080	1,640	15.3	11,310	10,320	990	8.8
Okanogan	16,180	12,850	3,330	20.6	16,400	12,410	3,990	24.3	15,380	13,210	2,170	14.1
Pacific	7,390	6,210	1,180	16.0	7,400	6,050	1,350	18.2	7,720	6,490	1,230	15.9
Pend Oreille	3,470	2,590	880	25.4	3,420	2,500	920	26.9	3,150	2,620	530	16.8
San Juan	3,410	3,120	290	8.5	3,280	2,930	350	10.7	3,340	3,060	280	8.4
Skagit	31,900	27,260	4,640	14.5	31,910	26,530	5,380	16.9	32,800	28,370	4,430	13.5
Skamania	3,370	2,570	800	23.7	3,390	2,460	930	27.4	3,420	2,970	450	13.2
Stevens	11,660	9,200	2,460	21.1	11,630	8,910	2,720	23.4	11,140	9,670	1,470	13.2
Olympia SMSA	55,430	48,400	7,030	12.7	55,260	48,460	6,800	12.3	55,540	50,280	5,260	9.5
Wahkiakum	1,330	1,240	90	6.8	1,320	1,200	120	9.1	1,450	1,300	150	10.3
Walla Walla	24,860	22,800	2,060	8.3	24,090	21,340	2,750	11.4	25,300	23,860	1,440	5.7
Bellingham SMSA	48,590	42,570	6,020	12.4	48,600	41,930	6,670	13.7	48,370	42,870	5,500	11.4
Whitman	15,840	15,200	640	4.0	15,540	14,890	650	4.2	16,330	15,870	460	2.8

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates for the state and labor market areas are not strictly comparable with those for prior years because the methodology used to develop current year estimates differs from that used in developing final estimates.

Research and Statistics Branch

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Apr. 1982 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average Weekly earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly earnings		
		Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1981	Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1981	Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1981
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	184,000	$415.76	$422.99	$395.76	37.9	38.7	38.8	$10.97	$10.93	$10.20
DURABLE GOODS	129,200	426.76	437.97	414.75	37.8	39.0	39.5	11.29	11.23	10.50
Lumber and wood products	35,100	373.40	397.83	377.50	34.8	36.7	37.6	10.73	10.84	10.04
Logging	10,700	401.92	486.02	391.28	32.0	38.0	33.5	12.56	12.79	11.68
Sawmills and planing mills	14,500	345.18	358.09	390.17	33.0	34.3	38.9	10.46	10.44	10.03
Millwork, plywood and related products	7,900	397.82	376.04	364.56	41.7	39.5	39.2	9.54	9.52	9.30
Furniture and fixtures	2,200	316.20	310.96	319.50	34.0	33.8	35.5	9.30	9.20	9.00
Stone, clay and glass products	4,500	443.92	444.91	418.04	39.6	40.3	37.9	11.21	11.04	11.03
Primary metal industries	10,900	513.14	518.27	483.14	40.5	41.1	40.6	12.67	12.61	11.90
Primary and secondary ferrous metals	2,500	425.63	424.85	428.68	37.5	37.3	38.9	11.35	11.39	11.02
Primary and secondary nonferrous metals	8,400	539.44	549.50	499.37	41.4	42.4	41.1	13.03	12.96	12.15
Fabricated metal products	8,200	497.77	490.46	410.41	39.6	40.5	39.5	12.57	12.11	10.39
Machinery	16,500	334.13	331.50	338.69	37.5	37.5	38.4	8.91	8.84	8.82
Machinery (except electrical)	10,100	367.82	363.17	371.89	38.8	38.8	38.3	9.48	9.36	9.71
Electrical equipment	6,400	281.08	281.08	284.87	35.4	35.4	38.6	7.94	7.94	7.38
Transportation equipment	43,400	508.00	519.88	480.39	40.0	41.0	41.2	12.70	12.68	11.66
NONDURABLE GOODS	54,800	388.74	386.58	349.11	38.0	37.9	37.1	10.23	10.20	9.41
Food and kindred products	20,800	367.22	370.17	307.79	38.9	38.6	35.5	9.44	9.59	8.67
Canned and preserved foods	7,700	276.76	273.06	226.57	37.0	36.8	31.6	7.48	7.42	7.17
Apparel	4,400	205.28	202.75	188.60	35.7	35.2	37.2	5.75	5.76	5.07
Paper and allied products	12,400	490.64	496.13	446.57	37.8	38.7	38.9	12.98	12.82	11.48
Printing and publishing	7,300	395.28	378.75	370.33	36.6	35.9	36.2	10.80	10.55	10.23
Chemicals and allied products	4,500	456.50	439.01	440.79	41.5	40.8	42.1	11.00	10.76	10.47
Petroleum and coal products	1,500	538.00	523.61	498.46	41.1	41.1	41.4	13.09	12.74	12.04
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	58,000	639.38	655.41	587.13	35.9	36.8	36.4	17.81	17.81	16.13
Communications and utilities	26,900	415.62	429.55	376.91	38.2	39.7	39.8	10.88	10.82	9.47
Trade (exc. eating and drinking places)	231,500	307.63	306.25	283.15	34.8	35.0	34.7	8.84	8.75	8.16
Wholesale trade	82,100	384.51	381.00	341.19	38.8	39.4	37.7	9.91	9.67	9.05
Retail trade (exc eating and drinking pl)	149,400	265.36	264.23	251.89	32.6	32.5	33.1	8.14	8.13	7.61
Finance 1/	35,900	257.74	263.09	238.49	----	----	----	----	----	----
Laundries and dry cleaning plants	4,400	273.43	276.72	256.82	36.9	36.7	36.9	7.41	7.54	6.96

1/ Average weekly hours and hourly earnings are not available.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	May. 1982 (Prel.)	Apr. 1982 (Rev.)	May. 1981	Apr. 1981	Change Apr. 82 to May. 82	Change May. 81 to May. 82
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.....	1,565.1	1,556.5	1,617.6	1,605.6	+8.6	-52.5
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	289.3	287.3	304.1	301.1	+2.0	-14.8
Durable Goods.....	206.0	206.3	218.6	218.0	-0.3	-12.6
Lumber & Wood Products.....	40.5	4/ 38.6	44.7	43.9	+1.9	-4.2
Furniture & Fixtures.....	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.3	0	-0.4
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.....	6.0	6.1	6.5	6.4	-0.1	-0.5
Ferrous Metals.....	4/3.0	4/3.2	3.6	3.6	-0.2	-0.6
Nonferrous Metals.....	11.1	11.1	12.9	12.7	0	-1.8
Aluminum.....	9.2	9.2	10.8	10.6	0	-1.6
Fabricated Metal Products.....	11.2	11.6	11.3	11.6	-0.4	-0.1
Machinery.....	25.1	25.4	25.9	25.5	-0.3	-0.8
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	14.6	14.8	15.2	15.0	-0.2	-0.6
Electrical Equipment.....	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.5	-0.1	-0.2
Transportation Equipment 5/....	94.3	95.7	98.9	99.4	-1.4	-4.6
Aerospace 5/.....	75.9	76.9	79.8	80.0	-1.0	-3.9
Ship Building & Repair.....	13.5	13.7	14.0	14.1	-0.2	-0.5
Other Transp. Equipment.....	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.3	-0.2	-0.2
Other Durable Goods 2/.....	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.6	+0.2	+0.4
Nondurable Goods.....	83.3	81.0	85.5	83.1	+2.3	-2.2
Food & Kindred Products.....	30.5	28.4	31.1	28.8	+2.1	-0.6
Canned & Preserved Foods.....	10.9	8.8	11.1	4/9.0	+2.1	-0.2
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.4	0	-0.2
Paper & Allied Products.....	15.5	15.4	17.0	17.0	+0.1	-1.5
Printing & Publishing.....	15.5	15.5	15.7	15.8	0	-0.2
Chemicals & Allied Products....	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.1	+0.1	+0.1
Petroleum & Coal Products.....	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	+0.1	+0.1
Other Nondurable Goods 3/.....	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	-0.1	+0.1
MINING & QUARRYING.....	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	+0.1	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION.....	74.3	75.5	92.2	89.3	-1.2	-17.9
TRANS., COMM., & UTILITIES.....	4/85.8	4/86.0	89.3	89.1	-0.2	-3.5
Railroad Transportation.....	7.9	7.9	9.7	9.6	0	-1.8
Other Transportation.....	4/43.4	4/43.4	45.4	45.4	0	-2.0
Communications & Utilities.....	34.5	34.7	34.2	34.1	-0.2	+0.3
TRADE.....	380.8	375.9	4/381.8	4/377.5	+4.9	-1.0
Wholesale Trade.....	100.4	99.4	4/100.1	4/99.7	+1.0	+0.3
Retail Trade.....	280.4	276.5	281.7	4/277.8	+3.9	-1.3
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE.....	91.9	91.6	91.0	90.8	+0.3	+0.9
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS 5/.....	4/317.0	4/315.6	318.4	318.5	+1.4	-1.4
GOVERNMENT.....	322.9	321.6	337.6	336.2	+1.3	-14.7
Federal.....	65.2	65.1	66.4	66.0	+0.1	-1.2
State & Local.....	257.7	256.5	271.2	270.2	+1.2	-13.5
Education.....	145.3	144.6	154.3	153.3	+0.7	-9.0
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	0.4	1.7	0.3	0.7	-1.3	+0.1

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration.

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.
2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.
3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, and leather products.
4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.
5/ Data prior to January 1982 is no longer comparable due to a break in the series.

9/13/82 S8340-3 A

JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

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Labor Area Summary

Washington State

affiliated with
Employment and Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 7 JULY 1982

HIGHLIGHTS

Thousands of youth entered the labor force in June following the end of the regular school year. Many did not find a job and unemployment in Washington State rose 8,800 from May to total 251,600 in June. The increase, however, was about normal for June. The unemployment rate was up from a revised 12.1 percent in May to 12.4 percent. The national rate in June was 9.8 percent. (Data are not seasonally adjusted)

	June 1982*	May 1982*	June 1981
Civilian Labor Force	2,023,500	2,004,900	2,026,300
Employment	1,771,900	1,762,100	1,840,400
Unemployment	251,600	242,800	185,900
State Rate	12.4	12.1	9.2
National Rate	9.8	9.1	7.7

*Because of differences in the methodology for adjusting total employment and total unemployment to Current Population Survey data, estimates for these categories and for the civilian labor force in 1982 are not strictly comparable with those made in previous years. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

Seasonal factors also increased employment in the state between May and June. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment was 11,200 higher with the trade and service industries accounting for most of the new jobs. In contrast to the May-June seasonal gain, nonfarm payrolls continued to run well under year-earlier levels with the June 1982 total 50,500 below that of June 1981. The largest year-to-year losses were in manufacturing, construction, and state and local government.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

A wide range of unemployment rates continue to be noted around the state in June, from a high of 24.3 percent in Pend Oreille County, where lumbering is the major manufacturing industry, to a low of 5.1 percent in Garfield County where wheat farming is the major activity. It should be noted that unemployment rates do not necessarily indicate where it is easier to find a job. Garfield County's jobless rate is low because many of its residents are self-employed farmers. The county has little construction employment and essentially no manufacturing jobs. Moreover, because the county's population is small, it would take only 100 more unemployed workers to boost the area's jobless rate from 5.1 percent to 12.5 percent--slightly over the statewide average.

In the state's major metropolitan areas, unemployment generally rose in June as it did statewide, because of the influx of youth into the labor force. The rate for the Seattle-Everett area moved up from 10.5 in May to 11.1 in June, while Tacoma's rate rose from 12.4 to 12.8 percent. The jobless rate in Spokane increased moderately, 12.2 to 12.4 percent, but the rate in the Richland-Kennewick-Pasco area jumped from 15.1 to 16.8 percent because of layoffs related to the mothballing of a nuclear power plant (WNP#1) as well as higher youth unemployment. The number of unemployed individuals in the Yakima Metropolitan Area rose moderately, but the percentage who were jobless fell from 15.9 to 15.5 percent. Employment in the area increased sharply as its agricultural industries shifted into high gear.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Manufacturing employment rose 1,200 between May and June. Lumber and wood products employers reported an increase of 1,300, but a loss of 1,300 jobs occurred in transportation equipment with most of the cutback occurring in aerospace. A seasonal gain of 900 was noted in food products, while pulp and paper added 800 as some mills recalled workers on layoff. Aluminum employment fell an additional 600 in June due to continued weak national demand from the automobile and construction industries.

Manufacturing employment was 16,700 below its year-earlier level in June. Adjusting for a noneconomic industrial code change, which shifted 5,500 workers from services to aerospace in January 1982, the actual 12-month drop totaled 22,200. The adjusted loss in aerospace alone was 9,900, while lumber employment was 4,600 below its depressed June 1981 level. Other sizable declines over the year included losses of 2,300 in aluminum and 1,200 in pulp and paper.

The adverse developments in the state's manufacturing industries parallel national trends. While the number of manufacturing jobs in the state fell 7.2 percent over the year, manufacturing payrolls nationally were down 6.7 percent. Obviously, significant improvement in job opportunities in this state will not occur until the nation's economy improves. Many of the industries in Washington--aircraft, aluminum, lumber, pulp-paper, etc.--depend on national and/or international markets to operate profitably. Based on state demand only, many would not exist.

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

In the nonmanufacturing industries, retail trade payrolls rose 3,400 from May to June. Seasonal growth at eating and drinking places was credited with most of the increase. June invariably sees a pick up in tourist business at restaurants as well as increased patronage by local residents--especially on warm days when the time required to prepare food at home can be spent more enjoyably on outdoor activities.

The services group added 3,000 jobs with about one-third of the gain at hotels-motels. The staffing of new hotels in the Seattle area was an important factor in the expansion. The hiring of summer workers at parks and forests pushed government employment up 1,600. All but 300 of the gain was on the Federal level. Construction employment rose 700, but the gain was well below normal for June. Layoffs at Hanford related to the mothballing of a nuclear power plant (WNP#1) continued to retard seasonal growth in June. High interest rates, of course, continue to keep seasonal growth in both home building and commercial construction at low levels.

Major changes in the nonmanufacturing industries between June 1981 and 1982 included sizable losses in construction and state and local government. Construction payrolls were down 17,600, or 19 percent, from their depressed year-earlier level. State and local government employment dropped 11,100 over the 12-month period with 9,000 of the cutback in education. Reductions were required, of course, because of low

growth in tax revenues due to the recession and cutbacks in Federal funding of programs administered by state and local government agencies. Federal civilian employment in the state itself was down 800 over the year. Transportation employment fell 4,800 year to year because of less industrial activity. Retail trade payrolls dropped 800 from June 1981, which seems at first to be a remarkably small reduction in light of the payroll losses in the goods-producing sector. Between 1978 and 1979, however, retail payrolls jumped nearly 15,000.

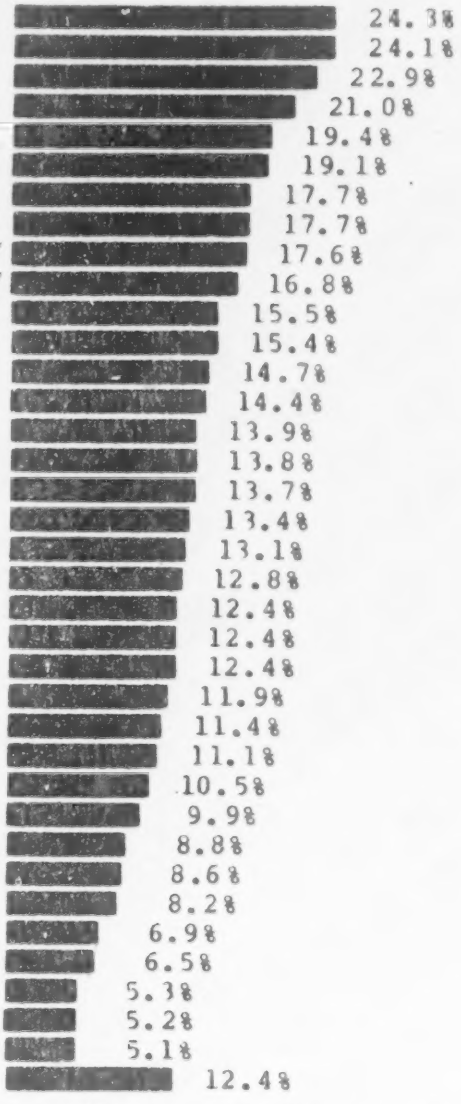
The finance, insurance, and real estate (up 700) and services (up 900) industries were the only nonmanufacturing divisions to post gains over the year. The increase in the services group would have been 6,400, had it not been for an industrial code change which shifted workers formerly classified in services to aerospace. The largest segment in services is medical services, which is affected less by recessions than most other economic activities. The growth rate in services, though, is down considerably from that of the late 1970's.

WEEKLY EARNINGS
AVERAGE $428.06

Average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers in Washington State rose $12.30 from April to average $428.06 in May. Weekly hours moved up from 37.9 to average 39.2, but hourly pay fell five cents to average $10.92. Major changes over the month included a jump in weekly hours in lumber from 34.8 hours in April to 39.1 in May. Hours in April were depressed by a labor dispute. With the strike over, weekly pay in lumber rose $48.88 from April to average $422.28. Working hours in canning also jumped, from 37.0 to 41.7, as canneries began processing the asparagus crop. Average hourly pay in the industry, however, dropped from $7.48 to $7.14 because of the hiring of lower-paid seasonal workers. Nonetheless, weekly pay at canneries rose nearly $21 to average $297.74 in May because of the longer work week.

Average weekly earnings in manufacturing were up $27.44 over the year in May for a gain of 6.8 percent. Average weekly hours averaged 39.2 in both May 1981 and 1982, but average hourly pay rose from $10.22 to $10.92 year to year.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN WASHINGTON STATE 1/
June, 1982 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



1/ Figures rounded. 2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes Chelan and Douglas counties.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
Research and Statistics Branch

Washington State
Employment Security Department

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date July 27, 1982

Benchmark 1981

	June 1982 Preliminary 3/				May 1982 Revised				June 1981 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,023,500	1,771,900	251,600	12.4	2,004,900	1,762,100	242,800	12.1	2,026,300	1,840,400	185,900	9.2
Seattle-Everett SMSA	881,100	783,700	97,400	11.1	875,400	783,300	92,100	10.5	880,300	808,400	71,900	8.2
King County	690,600	617,200	73,400	10.6	685,900	616,900	69,000	10.1	691,000	636,600	54,400	7.9
Tacoma SMSA	182,700	159,400	23,300	12.8	181,800	159,200	22,600	12.4	178,700	161,600	17,100	9.6
Spokane SMSA	150,300	131,700	18,600	12.4	149,900	131,600	18,300	12.2	152,300	138,000	14,300	9.4
Tri-Cities Area 2/	83,630	69,620	14,010	16.8	83,460	70,820	12,640	15.1	84,950	78,830	6,120	7.2
Yakima SMSA	92,860	78,440	14,420	15.5	88,780	74,680	14,100	15.9	90,890	81,470	9,420	10.4
Adams	7,660	6,790	870	11.4	7,280	6,660	620	8.5	7,430	6,750	680	9.2
Asotin	8,470	7,360	1,110	13.1	8,480	7,330	1,150	13.6	8,710	7,890	820	9.4
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	38,270	31,520	6,750	17.6	37,020	30,570	6,450	17.4	39,170	33,980	5,190	13.2
Clallam	20,360	16,480	3,880	19.1	19,660	16,230	3,430	17.4	20,600	17,550	3,050	14.8
Clark	95,350	84,020	11,330	11.9	94,730	83,480	11,250	11.9	93,360	85,240	8,120	8.7
Columbia	3,090	2,890	200	6.5	2,900	2,690	210	7.2	2,880	2,730	150	5.2
Cowlitz	34,490	28,380	6,110	17.7	33,890	28,590	5,300	15.6	35,200	30,730	4,470	12.7
Ferry	2,820	2,140	680	24.1	2,800	2,130	670	23.9	2,770	2,440	330	11.9
Garfield	1,180	1,120	60	5.1	1,170	1,100	70	6.0	1,160	1,100	60	5.2
Grant	22,910	19,750	3,160	13.8	22,730	19,820	2,910	12.8	23,450	20,630	2,820	12.0
Grays Harbor	34,250	29,230	5,020	14.7	34,140	29,070	5,070	14.9	36,630	32,090	4,540	12.4
Island	14,020	12,630	1,390	9.9	13,840	12,510	1,330	9.6	13,850	12,580	1,270	9.2
Jefferson	6,680	5,980	700	10.5	6,610	5,850	760	11.5	6,860	6,140	720	10.5
Bremerton SMSA	61,030	55,650	5,380	8.8	60,440	55,230	5,210	8.6	60,230	55,860	4,370	7.3
Kittitas	10,450	9,000	1,450	13.9	10,450	8,840	1,610	15.4	10,360	9,220	1,140	11.0
Klickitat	8,060	6,370	1,690	21.0	7,650	5,950	1,700	22.2	7,740	6,730	1,010	13.0
Lewis	23,370	19,780	3,590	15.4	23,090	19,220	4,470	18.9	24,450	21,150	3,300	13.5
Lincoln	4,310	4,080	230	5.3	4,300	4,040	260	6.0	4,410	4,110	300	6.8
Mason	10,630	9,170	1,460	13.7	10,570	9,090	1,480	14.0	11,710	10,280	1,430	12.2
Okanogan	18,390	15,130	3,260	17.7	18,130	12,850	3,280	20.3	17,270	14,870	2,400	13.9
Pacific	7,400	6,410	990	13.4	7,410	6,230	1,180	15.9	7,910	6,840	1,070	13.5
Pend Oreille	3,370	2,550	820	24.3	3,470	2,590	880	25.4	3,240	2,750	490	15.1
San Juan	3,620	3,370	250	6.9	3,450	3,150	300	8.7	3,580	3,310	270	7.5
Skagit	32,420	27,760	4,660	14.4	31,880	27,260	4,620	14.5	33,190	29,330	3,860	11.6
Skamania	3,400	2,620	780	22.9	3,340	2,570	770	23.1	3,570	3,050	520	14.6
Stevens	11,710	9,440	2,270	19.4	11,040	9,210	2,430	20.9	11,340	9,890	1,450	12.8
Olympia SMSA	54,660	47,880	6,780	12.4	55,220	48,380	6,840	12.4	55,730	50,030	5,700	10.2
Wahkiakum	1,400	1,280	120	8.6	1,330	1,240	90	6.8	1,460	1,350	130	8.8
Walla Walla	24,850	22,810	2,040	8.2	24,650	22,810	2,040	8.2	25,270	23,840	1,430	5.7
Bellingham SMSA	48,780	42,730	6,050	12.4	48,620	42,600	6,020	12.4	48,840	43,450	5,390	11.0
Whitman	15,600	14,790	810	5.2	15,820	15,200	620	3.9	16,860	16,220	640	3.8

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates for the state and labor market areas are not strictly comparable with those for prior years because the methodology used to develop current year estimates differs from that used in developing final estimates.

Research and Statistics Branch

RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	June 1982 (Prel.)	May 1982 (Rev.)	June 1981	May 1981	Change May 82 to June 82	Change June 81 to June 82
RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2,023.5	2,004.9	2,026.3	1,997.2	+18.6	-2.8
EMPLOYMENT	1,771.9	1,762.1	1,840.4	1,820.6	+9.8	-68.5
UNEMPLOYMENT	251.6	242.8	185.9	176.6	+8.8	+65.7
Percent of Labor Force	12.4	12.1	9.2	8.8	xxx	xxx

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Jun. 1982 (Prel.)	May. 1982 (Rev.)	Jun. 1981	May. 1981	Change May. 82 to Jun. 82	Change Jun. 81 to Jun. 82
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	1,578.0	1,566.8	1,628.5	1,617.6	+11.2	-50.5
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	290.4	289.2	307.1	304.1	+1.2	-16.7
Durable Goods	205.2	205.8	220.6	218.6	-0.6	-15.4
Lumber & Wood Products	41.6	40.3	46.2	44.7	+1.3	-4.6
Furniture & Fixtures	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.2	-0.1	-0.5
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.	6.2	6.0	6.4	6.5	+0.2	-0.2
Ferrous Metals	4/2.8	4/3.0	3.7	3.6	-0.2	-0.9
Nonferrous Metals	10.5	11.1	13.1	12.9	-0.6	-2.6
Aluminum	8.6	9.2	10.9	10.8	-0.6	-2.3
Fabricated Metal Products	11.3	11.3	11.8	11.3	0	-0.5
Machinery	25.2	25.1	26.1	25.9	+0.1	-0.9
Machinery exc. Electrical	14.6	14.6	15.4	15.2	0	-0.8
Electrical Equipment	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.7	+0.1	-0.1
Transportation Equipment 5/	93.0	94.3	98.5	98.9	-1.3	-5.5
Aerospace 5/	74.9	75.9	79.3	79.8	-1.0	-4.4
Ship Building & Repair	13.4	13.5	14.1	14.0	-0.1	-0.7
Other Transp. Equipment	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.1	-0.2	-0.4
Other Durable Goods 2/	11.9	11.9	11.6	11.6	0	+0.3
Nondurable Goods	85.2	83.4	86.5	85.5	+1.8	-1.3
Food & Kindred Products	31.5	30.6	31.4	31.1	+0.9	+0.1
Canned & Preserved Foods	11.4	10.9	11.4	11.1	+0.5	0
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.5	+0.1	-0.1
Paper & Allied Products	16.2	15.4	17.4	17.0	+0.8	-1.2
Printing & Publishing	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.7	-0.1	-0.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.2	+0.1	+0.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods 3/	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	0	-0.1
MINING & QUARRYING	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	+0.1	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION	76.1	75.4	93.7	92.2	+0.7	-17.6
TRANS., COMM., & UTILITIES	4/86.3	4/85.8	90.9	89.3	+0.5	-4.6
Railroad Transportation	7.9	7.9	9.3	9.7	0	-1.4
Other Transportation	4/43.7	4/43.4	47.1	45.4	+0.3	-3.4
Communications & Utilities	34.7	34.5	34.5	34.2	+0.2	+0.2
TRADE	384.7	380.9	4/385.9	4/381.8	+3.8	-1.2
Wholesale Trade	100.5	100.1	4/100.9	4/100.1	+0.4	-0.4
Retail Trade	284.2	280.8	285.0	281.7	+3.4	-0.8
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE	92.3	92.0	91.6	91.0	+0.3	+0.7
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS 5/	4/320.5	4/317.5	319.6	318.4	+3.0	+0.9
GOVERNMENT	324.5	322.9	336.4	337.6	+1.6	-11.9
Federal	66.7	65.4	67.5	66.4	+1.3	-0.8
State & Local	257.8	257.5	268.9	271.2	+0.3	-11.1
Education	143.0	145.1	152.0	154.3	-2.1	-9.0
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES)	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	+0.4	+0.5

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration.

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.
2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.
3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, and leather products.
4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.
5/ Data prior to January 1982 is no longer comparable due to a break in the series.

9/16/82 58340-3

JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

Research & Statistics Branch
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Labor Area Summary

Washington State

affiliated with
Employment and Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 8 AUGUST 1982

HIGHLIGHTS

Unemployment remained relatively stable between June and July even though total employment fell 15,100. The drop in employment resulted from the end of the regular school year and the termination of thousands of bus drivers, cafeteria workers and other noncertificated staff until September. Most of these individuals withdrew from the labor force for the summer and did not seek other employment. As a result, their job losses did not boost unemployment. (An individual must be jobless and actively seeking work to be classified as unemployed.)

	July 1982*	June 1982*	July 1981
Civilian Labor Force	2,002,600	2,019,700	2,001,400
Employment	1,758,000	1,773,100	1,816,200
Unemployment	244,600	246,600	185,200
State Rate	12.2	12.2	9.3
National Rate	9.8	9.8	7.3

*Because of differences in the methodology for adjusting total employment and total unemployment to Current Population Survey data, estimates for these categories and for the civilian labor force in 1982 are not strictly comparable with those made in previous years. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

Numerically, unemployment fell from 246,600 in June to 244,600 in July as many youth who unsuccessfully sought jobs in June also withdrew from the labor force. Unemployment as a percentage of the labor force, however, was unchanged from 12.2 percent in June because of the decline in the size of the labor force. The national rate in July was 9.8 percent. (Data are not seasonally adjusted.)

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell 30,200 in July, but public education payrolls alone fell 33,000. Over the year, nonfarm payroll employment was down 44,700 in July. While sizable, it is encouraging to note that year-to-year losses have been declining in recent months. The peak of the over-the-year drop in the current recession was 51,300 which occurred in March.

The beginning of the long-awaited decline in interest rates is another encouraging factor which strongly improves prospects for recovery. The prime interest rate dropped from 16½ percent in mid-July to 13½ percent at the end of August--the lowest rate in nearly two years. Improvement in unemployment, however, will lag the upturn in the overall economy. As in past recessions, employment gains will not result in equal reductions in unemployment because of the reentry of discouraged workers into the job market. Discouraged workers are those individuals who want a job but are not actively seeking work because they believe no suitable work is available for them.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Changes in unemployment rates by area between June and July were mixed. Rates were somewhat higher in most of the state's major metropolitan areas. In the Seattle-Everett area, the jobless percentage edged up from 10.9 to 11.0, while Tacoma's rate moved from 12.6 to 12.7 percent. The rate for Spokane jumped from 12.2 to 12.6 percent. Aluminum, the area's primary manufacturing industry, remains extremely depressed. Effects of cutbacks in aluminum have precipitated reductions in the area's retail establishments and other segments of its economy as well. In the Yakima area, the unemployment rate rose from 15.2 to 15.6 percent, but the increase there resulted from a seasonal decline in agricultural work following the end of the cherry harvest. The rate in the Richland-Kennewick-Pasco area leveled off between June and July, falling from 15.9 to 15.8 percent. This followed a sharp increase after the suspension of work on a nuclear power plant (WNP#1). The rate in the Tri-Cities area rose from 12.1 percent in April to 15.9 percent in May.

Jobless rates in many lumber counties trended lower in July due to seasonal employment growth. Mixed changes occurred in agricultural areas, reflecting differing crop timing and activities.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Employment in manufacturing remained relatively stable between June and July with gains in some industries nearly offsetting losses in others. Higher employment was noted in lumber-wood products, canning and pulp-paper products. A gain of 400 in canning reflected the summer hiring of seasonal workers to process vegetables. Further recalls of workers on layoff boosted pulp-paper employment by 300; the increase follows a gain of 800 in the previous month. Lumber employment rose 1,100 in July. About 40 percent of the new jobs resulted from the reopening of one mill. Paradoxically, the price of dimension lumber declined between June and July, but the firm indicated they would lose less money by operating at this time than by remaining closed. The wholesale price of 2x4's was quoted at $153/thousand board feet at mid-June, $145 at mid-July and $132-134 at mid-August. The price for mid-August 1981 was $160-164/thousand board feet.

On the negative side, aerospace payrolls fell 800 in July. The job total for the industry has declined 5,400 since January. Other transportation equipment (trucks, trailers, rail cars, ships) dropped 800 with a substantial portion of the loss resulting from a temporary shut down at one establishment.

Over the year, employment in manufacturing dropped 20,100, including the effect of a code change adjustment which shifted 4,500 workers from services to aerospace in January. The adjusted loss in aerospace alone was 9,700. Other large cutbacks over the 12-month period include a drop of 3,700 in lumber and an equal loss in primary metals. As indicated in previous reports, lumber payrolls were also depressed in 1981, and the over-the-year loss does not measure the full impact of the recession on that industry's job total. Between July 1979 and July 1982, employment in the industry has dropped 12,600 or 23 percent. Approximately 2,500 of the 3,700 loss in primary metals occurred in the aluminum industry. Recovery in aluminum is not expected before an upturn in the building construction and automobile industries, which are major markets for aluminum.

Gains over the year in manufacturing were limited to food products (up 600) chemicals (up 200) and other durable goods (up 300). The growth in chemicals was related to defense-funded activities, while growth in

other durables was related to the expansion at electronics plants. The gain in food products is not too meaningful because of the volatile nature of the industry's seasonal changes.

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

The 33,000 drop in public education jobs between June and July was offset slightly by a seasonal expansion in employment at parks, playgrounds and forests and the hiring of summer workers for road and grounds maintenance. As a result, the net loss in civilian government payrolls was cut to 29,500. Other major June-July changes included the loss of 2,300 jobs in retail trade. This drop was also seasonal and occurred mainly in restaurant employment because of the end of the school year. A number of public schools contract for food services with private establishments, which are classified in the eating and drinking places industry.

Construction employment posted a moderate seasonal increase of 1,000, while gains of 300 each were credited to finance-insurance-real estate and services. In the services group, health services continued to expand, while seasonal gains were evident in a number of categories including motels-hotels, amusement establishments, motion pictures, and membership organizations (Elks, Eagles, etc.). These gains, however, were largely offset by a seasonal drop in private education with the end of the regular school year.

Major changes in the nonmanufacturing group over the year include losses of 17,600 in construction, 7,300 in state and local government, 4,200 in transportation-communications-utilities and a gain of 2,700 in services. Adjusted for a noneconomic code change, the year-to-year gain in services was 7,200. The major expansion was in health services, which is affected less by recessions than most other industries. As was the case in the lumber industry, the year-to-year change in construction employment indicates the extent of the job losses. Despite the 17,600 drop over the 12-month period, payrolls in the building trades were also depressed in 1981. Between July 1979, a peak year, and July 1982, employment in construction has dropped 36,100 or by nearly one-third.

WEEKLY EARNINGS AVERAGE $446.08

Average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers in Washington State jumped $18.02 from May to average $446.08 in June. Weekly hours rose from an average of 39.2 to 39.9 while hourly pay added 26 cents to average $11.18. Over the year, weekly pay advanced $37.88, or 9.3 percent.

The major change between May and June occurred in the lumber industry where weekly hours moved sharply higher, from 39.1 to 42.2. Considering conditions in the industry, however, it is unlikely an average work week of over 40 hours will be maintained. The expanded work week combined with an increase in average hourly pay, from $10.80 to $11.22, pushed weekly pay in the industry up $51.20 to an average of $473.48. The only other industry with a change of over $10 in weekly pay was food and kindred products where the average fell from $365.40 to $353.99; weekly hours slipped from 40.6 to 38.9 following the end of the asparagus run.

RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Jul. 1982 (Prel.)	Jun. 1982 (Rev.)	Jul. 1981	Jun. 1981	Change Jun. 82 to Jul. 82	Change Jul. 81 to Jul. 82
RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE.....	2,002.6	2,019.7	2,001.4	2,026.3	-17.1	+1.2
EMPLOYMENT.....	1,758.0	1,773.1	1,816.2	1,840.4	-15.1	-58.2
UNEMPLOYMENT.....	244.6	246.6	185.2	185.9	-2.0	+59.4
Percent of Labor Force.....	12.2	12.2	9.3	9.2	xxx	xxx

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Jul. 1982 (Prel.)	Jun. 1982 (Rev.)	Jul. 1981	Jun. 1981	Change Jun. 82 to Jul. 82	Change Jul. 81 to Jul. 82
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.....	1,550.8	1,581.0	1,595.5	1,628.5	-30.2	-44.7
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	290.5	290.6	306.1	307.1	-0.1	-15.6
Durable Goods.....	204.6	205.6	219.8	220.6	-1.0	-15.2
Lumber & Wood Products.....	43.1	42.0	46.8	46.2	+1.1	-3.7
Furniture & Fixtures.....	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.2	-0.1	-0.4
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.....	6.1	6.1	6.6	6.4	0	-0.5
Primary Metal Industries.....	4/12.9	4/13.2	16.6	16.8	-0.3	-3.7
Aluminum Prod. & Processing...	8.4	8.6	10.9	10.9	-0.2	-2.5
Fabricated Metal Products.....	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.8	-0.1	-0.3
Machinery.....	25.1	25.1	25.9	26.1	0	-0.8
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	14.6	14.5	15.3	15.4	+0.1	-0.7
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.7	-0.1	-0.1
Transportation Equipment 5/....	91.4	93.0	97.8	98.5	-1.6	-6.4
Aerospace 5/.....	74.1	74.9	79.3	79.3	-0.8	-5.2
Other Transp. Equipment.....	17.3	18.1	18.0	18.2	-0.8	-0.7
Other Durable Goods 2/.....	12.1	12.1	11.5	11.6	0	+0.6
Nondurable Goods.....	85.9	85.0	86.3	86.5	+0.9	-0.4
Food & Kindred Products.....	31.7	31.3	31.1	31.4	+0.4	+0.6
Canned & Preserved Foods.....	11.5	11.1	10.9	11.4	+0.4	+0.6
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	0	0
Paper & Allied Products.....	16.5	16.2	17.6	17.4	+0.3	-1.1
Printing & Publishing.....	15.5	15.5	15.6	15.7	0	-0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products....	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.2	+0.1	+0.2
Other Nondurable Goods 3/.....	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.1	+0.1	+0.3
MINING & QUARRYING.....	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3	+0.1	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION.....	77.1	76.1	94.7	93.7	+1.0	-17.6
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	4/86.7	4/86.6	90.9	90.9	+0.1	-4.2
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.....	382.4	384.8	4/385.0	4/385.9	-2.4	-2.6
Wholesale Trade.....	100.5	100.6	4/101.8	4/100.9	-0.1	-1.3
Retail Trade.....	281.9	284.2	283.2	285.0	-2.3	-1.3
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE.....	92.6	92.3	92.0	91.6	+0.3	+0.6
SERVICES 5/.....	4/320.9	4/320.6	318.2	319.6	+0.3	+2.7
GOVERNMENT.....	297.4	326.9	305.3	336.4	-29.5	-7.9
Federal.....	67.3	66.6	67.9	67.5	+0.7	-0.6
State & Local.....	230.1	260.3	237.4	268.9	-30.2	-7.3
Education.....	112.2	145.2	115.1	152.0	-33.0	-2.9
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.3	-0.5	+0.1

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration.

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.
2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.
3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.
4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.1
5/ Data prior to January 1982 is no longer comparable due to a break in the series.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Jun. 1982 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average Weekly earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly earnings		
		Jun. 1982	May. 1982	Jun. 1981	Jun. 1982	May. 1982	Jun. 1981	Jun. 1982	May. 1982	Jun. 1981
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	189,400	$446.08	$428.06	$408.20	39.9	39.2	39.1	$11.18	$10.92	$10.44
Lumber and wood products	38,800	473.48	422.28	431.48	42.2	39.1	40.1	11.22	10.80	10.76
Primary metal industries	10,000	530.95	528.33	490.95	41.0	40.3	41.5	12.95	13.11	11.83
Fabricated metal products	8,100	482.69	481.43	427.33	39.5	38.3	39.9	12.22	12.57	10.71
Machinery 1/	16,100	333.90	339.21	344.04	37.9	37.9	38.7	8.81	8.95	8.89
Transportation equipment	42,100	509.27	503.79	488.52	40.1	39.7	41.4	12.70	12.69	11.80
Food and kindred products	24,200	353.99	365.40	290.36	38.9	40.6	34.0	9.10	9.00	8.54
Chemicals and allied products	4,600	508.89	499.79	439.77	42.8	42.9	41.1	11.89	11.65	10.70
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	58,800	678.51	664.83	605.20	37.8	37.1	35.6	17.95	17.92	17.00
Wholesale and retail trade	235,500	312.93	311.70	284.41	35.2	35.3	34.6	8.89	8.83	8.22
Finance 2/	35,400	278.49	286.52	242.77	----	----	----	----	----	----

1/ Data prior to January 1982 is no longer comparable due a break in the series.

2/ Average weekly hours and hourly earnings are not available.

Washington State
Employment Security Department

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date Aug. 25, 1982

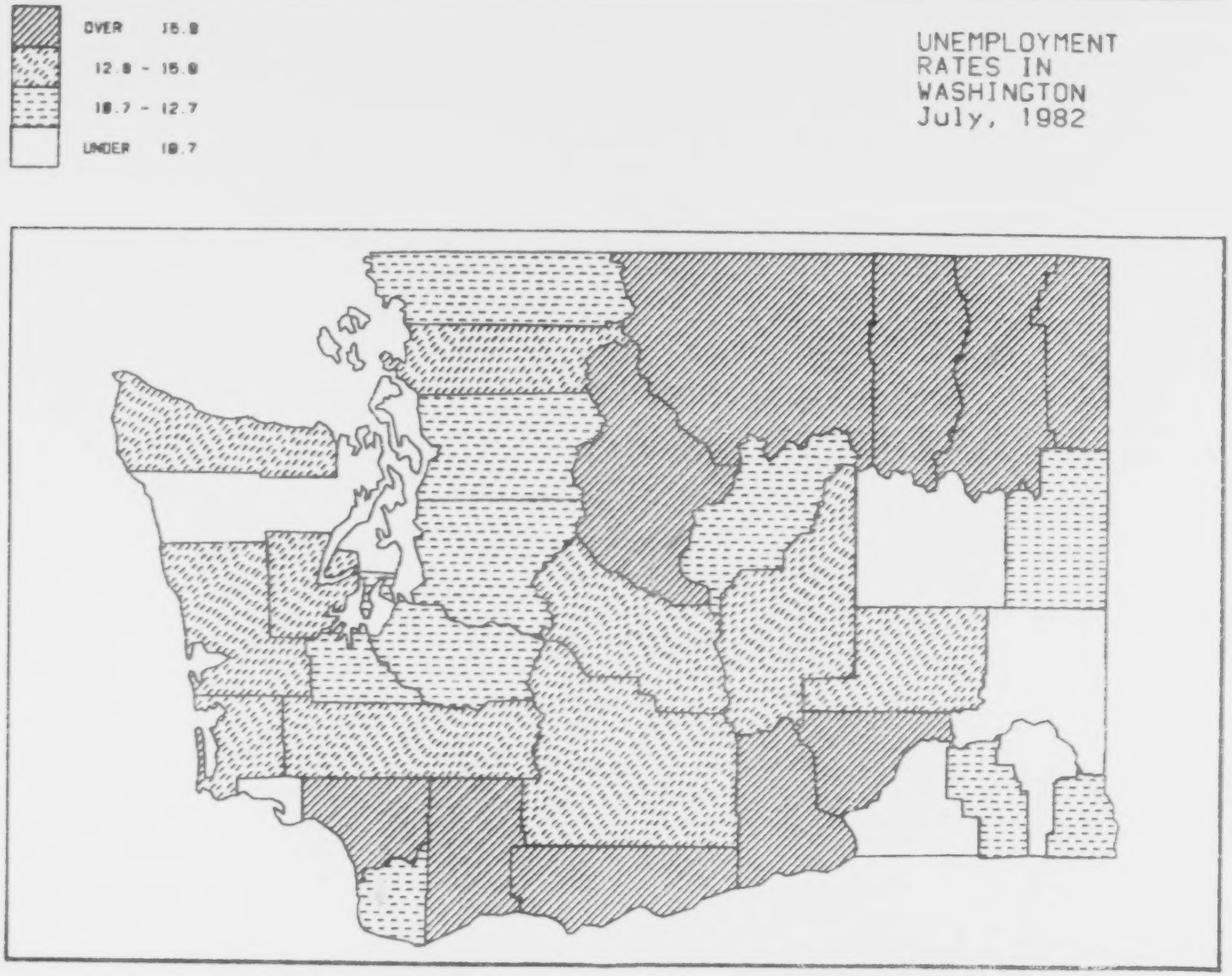
Benchmark 1981

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

	July 1982 Preliminary 3/				June 1982 Revised				July 1981 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,002,600	1,758,000	244,600	12.2	2,019,700	1,773,100	246,600	12.2	2,001,400	1,816,200	185,200	9.3
Seattle-Everett SMSA	876,400	779,700	96,700	11.0	880,100	784,600	95,500	10.9	867,600	798,800	68,800	7.9
King County	687,300	614,000	73,300	10.7	689,300	617,900	71,900	10.4	681,400	629,000	52,400	7.7
Tacoma SMSA	183,900	160,600	23,300	12.7	182,100	159,100	23,000	12.6	177,800	161,000	16,800	9.4
Spokane SMSA	148,400	129,700	18,700	12.6	149,800	131,500	18,300	12.2	148,500	134,300	14,200	9.6
Tri-Cities Area 2/	80,360	67,650	12,710	15.8	83,160	69,920	13,240	15.9	83,990	76,310	7,680	9.1
Yakima SMSA	88,530	74,730	13,800	15.6	92,800	78,720	14,080	15.2	94,160	82,470	11,690	12.4
Adams	7,500	6,360	1,140	15.2	7,600	6,720	880	11.6	7,370	6,420	950	12.9
Asotin	8,410	7,370	1,040	12.4	8,470	7,360	1,110	13.1	8,460	7,750	710	8.4
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	38,630	32,440	6,190	16.0	38,320	31,630	6,690	17.5	37,360	32,810	5,050	13.3
Clallam	19,630	16,570	3,060	15.6	20,380	16,540	3,840	18.8	20,590	17,290	3,300	16.0
Clark	94,880	84,550	10,330	10.9	95,470	84,170	11,300	11.8	93,090	85,290	7,800	8.4
Columbia	1,890	1,650	240	12.7	3,090	2,890	200	6.5	2,150	1,950	200	9.3
Cowlitz	33,600	27,880	5,720	17.0	34,270	28,370	5,900	17.2	34,840	30,580	4,260	12.2
Ferry	2,550	2,090	560	21.1	2,800	2,140	660	23.6	2,720	2,420	300	11.0
Garfield	1,170	1,110	60	5.1	1,180	1,120	60	5.1	1,140	1,070	70	6.1
Grant	22,130	18,840	3,290	14.9	22,960	19,870	3,090	13.5	23,380	19,240	4,140	17.7
Grays Harbor	35,190	30,640	4,550	12.9	34,090	29,230	4,860	14.3	35,800	31,430	4,370	12.2
Island	14,310	12,860	1,450	10.1	14,280	12,880	1,400	9.8	13,880	12,720	1,160	8.4
Jefferson	6,680	6,000	680	10.2	6,650	5,950	700	10.5	6,910	6,210	700	10.1
Bremerton SMSA	60,470	55,380	5,090	8.4	61,060	55,820	5,240	8.6	59,050	54,770	4,280	7.2
Kittitas	9,880	8,590	1,290	13.1	10,490	9,060	1,430	13.6	9,060	8,010	1,050	11.6
Klickitat	7,530	6,060	1,470	19.5	7,620	5,980	1,640	21.5	7,470	6,640	830	11.1
Lewis	23,400	19,880	3,520	15.0	23,250	19,770	3,480	15.0	23,780	21,120	2,660	11.2
Lincoln	4,190	4,000	190	4.5	4,330	4,110	220	5.1	4,310	4,050	260	6.0
Mason	10,430	9,100	1,330	12.8	10,590	9,160	1,430	13.5	11,080	9,910	1,170	10.6
Okanogan	18,400	14,730	3,670	19.9	17,930	14,740	3,190	17.8	16,960	14,250	2,710	16.0
Pacific	7,050	6,090	960	13.6	7,390	6,410	980	13.3	7,720	6,790	930	12.0
Pend Oreille	3,330	2,530	800	24.0	3,350	2,550	800	23.9	3,360	2,870	490	14.6
San Juan	3,870	3,650	220	5.7	3,570	3,330	240	6.7	3,920	3,660	260	6.6
Skagit	34,080	29,580	4,500	13.2	32,600	27,970	4,630	14.2	34,660	30,630	4,030	11.6
Skamania	3,210	2,530	680	21.2	3,180	2,430	750	23.6	3,340	2,900	440	13.2
Stevens	11,740	9,420	2,320	19.8	11,700	9,480	2,220	19.0	11,570	10,050	1,520	13.1
Olympia SMSA	53,440	47,010	6,430	12.0	54,560	47,910	6,650	12.2	54,720	49,580	5,140	9.4
Wahkiakum	1,380	1,270	110	8.0	1,400	1,280	120	8.6	1,490	1,400	90	6.0
Walla Walla	24,090	22,040	2,050	8.5	24,830	22,810	2,020	8.1	25,080	23,760	1,320	5.3
Bellingham SMSA	48,320	42,530	5,790	12.0	48,810	42,810	6,000	12.3	48,490	43,270	5,220	10.8
Whitman	13,620	12,880	740	5.4	15,590	14,790	800	5.1	15,030	14,440	590	3.9

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates for the state and labor market areas are not strictly comparable with those for prior years because the methodology used to develop current year estimates differs from that used in developing final estimates.

Research and Statistics Branch


OVER 15.8
12.8 - 15.8
10.7 - 12.7
UNDER 10.7
UNEMPLOYMENT
RATES IN
WASHINGTON
July, 1982

LRZ 58340-3 A

JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

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Labor Area Summary

Washington State

affiliated with
Employment and Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 9 SEPTEMBER 1982

HIGHLIGHTS

Labor force statistics in August revealed little change in the state economy. Taking seasonal factors into consideration, there was no evidence of further deterioration, but no convincing indications that economic recovery was beginning either.

The total unemployment rate in Washington State dipped from 12.2 percent in July to 12.0 percent in August. Numerically, the number of jobless individuals fell 3,700 to total 240,100 in August. Unemployment typically drops in the state between July and August by three to four tenths of a point, on average.

	August 1982*	July 1982*	August 1981
Civilian Labor Force	2,005,100	1,997,500	1,984,400
Employment	1,765,000	1,753,700	1,800,800
Unemployment	240,100	243,800	183,600
State Rate	12.0	12.2	9.3
National Rate	9.6	9.8	7.2

*Because of differences in the methodology for adjusting total employment and total unemployment to Current Population Survey data, estimates for these categories and for the civilian labor force in 1982 are not strictly comparable with those made in previous years. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

Since 1970, the unemployment rate has declined between these two months each year with the exception of 1981 when the rate remained unchanged. Thus, the drop in the jobless rate this August was somewhat below normal, but the reduction represents an improvement over the July-August period one year ago.

Total employment, as adjusted by Current Population Survey data, rose 11,300 over the month, but non-agricultural wage and salary employment in the state dropped 4,300. The loss, however, was largely seasonal and less than the 5,900 drop between July and August last year. Between July and August this year, public education employment fell 6,200, but this temporary drop was partially offset by increases of 1,600 in retail trade and 2,600 in services. Manufacturing employment fell 1,400 over the month with a 1,300 cutback in lumber and wood products accounting for most of the change.

Over the year, the number of nonfarm payroll jobs was down 42,700 at mid-August. While large, the year-to-year loss has been declining in recent months. In March 1982, the over-the-year drop was 51,300.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Unemployment rates by county continued to show considerable variation around the state from a low of 3.7 percent in Lincoln County to a high of 24.6 percent in Pend Oreille County. Counties with the highest rates were generally those highly dependent on the lumber industry, while those with the lowest rates were mainly wheat growing areas, which have little manufacturing activity. Unfortunately, counties such as Lincoln, Whitman, and Garfield have few, if any, employment opportunities to offer the unemployed logger or machinist, despite their low jobless rates.

July - August developments in the state's metropolitan areas generally followed the statewide pattern with jobless rates dropping two to three tenths of a point. The unemployment rate in the Yakima Metropolitan Area, however, fell from 15.6 to 14.8 percent thanks to a seasonal expansion in harvest activity and related food processing. Major crops involved were corn, plums, peaches and pears. Total employment in the area rose nearly 2,500, but unemployment fell only 310 because many of the job openings were filled by new entrants to the Yakima labor force. At 8.2 percent, Bremerton continued to have the lowest jobless rate among the state's metropolitan areas. Its relatively low rate, of course, results from the stability offered by the area's dominant defense industry.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Employment in most manufacturing industries remained relatively stable between July and August, although the job total fell 1,400. The major change was in the depressed lumber industry where employment fell an additional 1,300. Approximately 900 of the loss, however, resulted from a temporary layoff by one large employer. Aerospace payrolls continued to decline with a drop of 500 from July. The loss was the smallest month-to-month cutback so far in 1982. Since January, aerospace employment has been reduced 5,900, for an average monthly drop of 840. The August loss in aerospace was offset by a gain of 500 in other transportation equipment (shipbuilding, trucks, trailers, rail cars). The increase resulted from the recall of workers laid off in July.

An August 1981 - August 1982 comparison of manufacturing employment continues to mirror the deep national recession. Payrolls in the state's basic industries were down 16,600 and, adjusted for a January 1982 code change which shifted 4,500 workers from services to aerospace, the net loss in manufacturing was 21,100. Nearly one-half, 9,800, of the adjusted loss was in aerospace. Other major year-to-year reductions were noted in lumber-wood products (down 3,200) and primary metals (down 3,400). Employment in canning was down 2,100 over the year in August, but much of this loss was probably due to season timing rather than economic factors. With employment levels depending on when crops are harvested, cannery employment is extremely volatile, even on a daily basis.

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Public education employment fell 6,200 from July to August to post the major change in the nonmanufacturing industries over the month. The loss, however, was seasonal and related to the end of summer sessions at many schools and colleges. September and October of course, will see sharp increases in education with the beginning of the new school year. Losses in education in August were partially offset by seasonal gains in retail trade and services related to the normal July-August pickup in tourist business and temporary employment created by numerous carnivals and county fairs. Retail trade employment was also given its usual August boost by back-to-school shoppers. Retail establishments added 1,600 employees in August with the major gains at department stores, apparel outlets and at eating and drinking places. Growth in the latter reflects added tourist business and the operation of food stands at fairs. Services employment was up 2,600 with the largest gains at hotels-motels because of added tourist business and

at amusement establishments because of fairs and carnivals. Medical services continued its long-term expansion to augment seasonal growth in the industry.

Construction employment added 200 over the month. While this small seasonal gain was not an encouraging development, it suggests counter seasonal declines may have ended. Over the July-August period in 1981, construction employment fell 2,100.

Construction and state and local government continued to show the largest year to year losses in the non-manufacturing industries. Employment in the building trades dropped 14,900 year to year for a loss of 16 percent. State and local government payrolls fell 7,600 over the year for a loss of over three percent. Transportation, communications and utilities added to the losses with 4,100 fewer workers. Less trucking and warehousing services, of course, are required in recessions. Trade employment was down 3,100 over the year, or by less than one percent. This is a remarkably small drop considering the losses in purchasing power resulting from payroll cutbacks in the goods-producing industries. Services was one of the few industries to report higher employment than during the same period last year. Employment in services was up 3,900 over the year. Adjusted for a non-economic code change, the net gain was 8,400. Most of the growth was in medical services, which is affected little by recessions.

WEEKLY EARNINGS AVERAGE $446.94

Average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers in Washington State advanced 86 cents from June to average $446.94 in July. Average weekly hours slipped nine-tenths of an hour over the month to average 39.0, but hourly earnings rose 28 cents to average $11.46. Over the year, weekly earnings rose $37.21, or 9.1 percent.

Weekly hours in lumber and wood products were at a surprisingly high 41.6 hours in July but did decline from 42.2 in June. Hourly pay in the industry moved up 43 cents to average $11.65; as a result, weekly pay rose $11.16 to average $484.64. Working time in July also declined in transportation equipment, Washington's largest manufacturing industry. Working hours fell from 40.1 to average 39.7. Hourly earnings in the industry rose 11 cents to average $12.81, while average weekly pay remained relatively stable at $508.56, down only 71 cents from June.

Fabricated metal products was the only major industry to report an increase in both average weekly hours, 39.5 to 39.7, and average hourly earnings, $12.22 to $12.43, between June and July. Weekly pay rose $10.78 to average $493.47 as a result.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Aug. 1982 (Prel.)	Jul. 1982 (Rev.)	Aug. 1981	Jul. 1981	Change Jul. 82 to Aug. 82	Change Aug. 81 to Aug. 82
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.....	1,546.9	1,551.2	1,589.6	1,595.5	-4.3	-42.7
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	288.1	289.5	304.7	306.1	-1.4	-16.6
Durable Goods.....	203.4	204.7	217.0	219.8	-1.3	-13.6
Lumber & Wood Products.....	41.7	43.0	44.9	46.8	-1.3	-3.2
Furniture & Fixtures.....	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.1	0	-0.3
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.....	6.3	6.2	6.7	6.6	+0.1	-0.4
Primary Metal Industries.....	4/12.8	4/12.9	16.2	16.6	-0.1	-3.4
Aluminum Prod. & Processing...	8.3	8.4	10.6	10.9	-0.1	-2.3
Fabricated Metal Products.....	11.2	11.1	11.5	11.5	+0.1	-0.3
Machinery.....	25.1	25.2	25.9	25.9	-0.1	-0.8
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	14.6	14.6	15.2	15.3	0	-0.6
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.6	-0.1	-0.2
Transportation Equipment 5/....	91.2	91.2	97.0	97.8	0	-5.8
Aerospace 5/.....	73.6	74.1	78.9	79.3	-0.5	-5.3
Other Transp. Equipment.....	17.6	17.1	17.9	18.0	+0.5	-0.3
Other Durable Goods 2/.....	12.3	12.3	11.7	11.5	0	+0.6
Nondurable Goods.....	84.7	84.8	87.7	86.3	-0.1	-3.0
Food & Kindred Products.....	30.8	30.8	33.0	31.1	0	-2.2
Canned & Preserved Foods.....	10.5	10.5	12.6	10.9	0	-2.1
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.4	-0.1	+0.2
Paper & Allied Products.....	16.4	16.5	17.4	17.6	-0.1	-1.0
Printing & Publishing.....	15.4	15.3	15.5	15.6	+0.1	-0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products....	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.3	-0.1	+0.1
Other Nondurable Goods 3/.....	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0	+0.1	+0.3
MINING & QUARRYING.....	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	-0.2	-0.3
CONSTRUCTION.....	77.7	4/77.5	92.6	94.7	+0.2	-14.9
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	4/86.8	4/86.8	90.9	90.9	0	-4.1
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.....	384.0	383.3	4/387.1	4/385.0	+0.7	-3.1
Wholesale Trade.....	99.9	100.8	4/102.8	4/101.8	-0.9	-2.9
Retail Trade.....	284.1	282.5	284.3	283.2	+1.6	-0.2
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE.....	92.4	92.5	92.1	92.0	-0.1	+0.3
SERVICES 5/.....	4/323.3	4/320.7	319.4	318.2	+2.6	+3.9
GOVERNMENT.....	291.6	297.7	4/299.5	305.3	-6.1	-7.9
Federal.....	67.3	67.5	4/67.6	67.9	-0.2	-0.3
State & Local.....	224.3	230.2	231.9	237.4	-5.9	-7.6
Education.....	105.9	112.1	108.5	115.1	-6.2	-2.6
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	-0.1	-0.1

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration.

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.
2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.
3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.
4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.
5/ Data prior to January 1982 is no longer comparable due to a break in the series.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Jul. 1982 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average Weekly earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly earnings		
		Jul. 1982	Jun. 1982	Jul. 1981	Jul. 1982	Jun. 1982	Jul. 1981	Jul. 1982	Jun. 1982	Jul. 1981
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	188,300	$446.94	$446.08	$409.73	39.0	39.9	38.8	$11.46	$11.18	$10.56
Lumber and wood products	39,700	484.64	473.48	417.73	41.6	42.2	38.5	11.65	11.22	10.85
Primary metal industries	9,800	498.56	530.95	493.54	39.6	41.0	41.3	12.59	12.95	11.95
Fabricated metal products	7,900	493.47	482.69	427.28	39.7	39.5	39.2	12.43	12.22	10.90
Machinery 1/	16,000	345.17	333.90	350.27	37.6	37.9	39.4	9.18	8.81	8.89
Transportation equipment	41,400	508.56	509.27	479.59	39.7	40.1	40.2	12.81	12.70	11.93
Food and kindred products	23,200	364.17	353.99	324.80	36.6	38.9	36.7	9.95	9.10	8.85
Chemicals and allied products	4,700	498.29	508.89	442.08	42.3	42.8	41.2	11.78	11.89	10.73
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	59,900	670.49	671.95	632.34	36.4	36.9	36.7	18.42	18.21	17.23
Wholesale and retail trade	235,600	315.92	312.93	291.93	35.9	35.2	35.3	8.80	8.89	8.27

1/ Data prior to January 1982 is no longer comparable due a break in the series.

Washington State
Employment Security Department

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

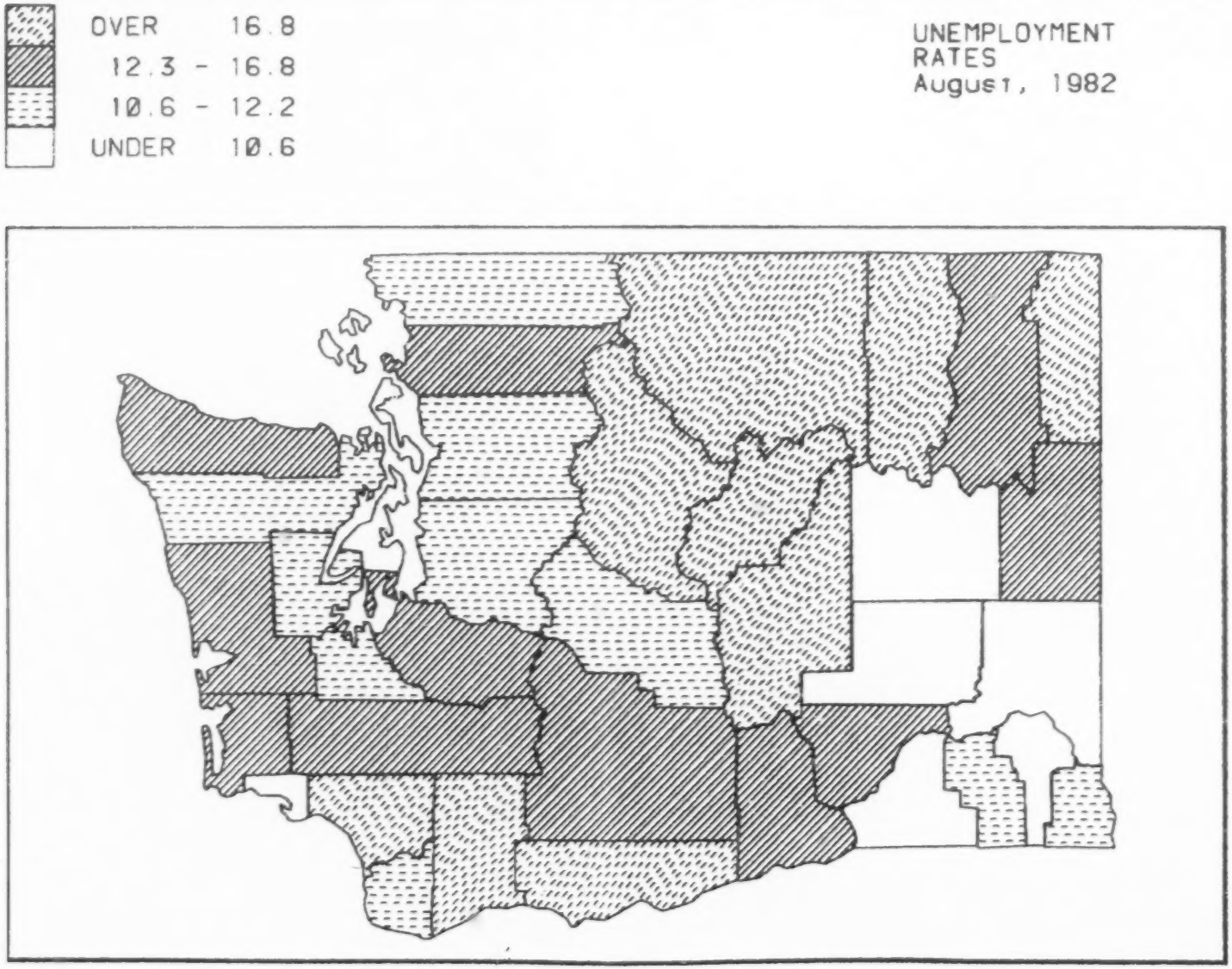
Date Sept. 29, 1982

Benchmark 1981

	August 1982 Preliminary 3/				July 1982 Revised				August 1981 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,005,100	1,765,000	240,100	12.0	1,997,500	1,753,700	243,800	12.2	1,984,400	1,800,800	183,600	9.3
Seattle-Everett SMSA	880,000	785,200	94,800	10.8	875,600	778,900	96,700	11.0	861,300	794,600	67,200	7.8
King County	691,400	618,400	73,000	10.6	687,000	613,400	73,600	10.7	677,700	625,800	51,900	7.7
Tacoma SMSA	183,200	160,400	22,800	12.4	181,500	158,500	23,000	12.7	177,500	160,500	17,000	9.6
Spokane SMSA	148,600	130,300	18,300	12.3	147,900	129,400	18,500	12.5	147,900	134,000	13,900	9.4
Tri-Cities Area 2/	80,190	67,780	12,410	15.5	80,140	67,520	12,620	15.7	83,260	75,630	7,630	9.2
Yakima SMSA	90,440	77,020	13,420	14.8	88,270	74,540	13,730	15.6	89,030	78,560	10,470	11.8
Adams	7,490	6,720	770	10.3	7,450	6,300	1,150	15.4	7,240	6,610	630	8.7
Asotin	8,400	7,440	960	11.4	8,390	7,360	1,030	12.3	8,350	7,620	730	8.7
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	38,660	31,780	6,880	17.8	38,720	32,570	6,150	15.9	38,340	32,820	5,520	14.4
Clallam	19,750	16,700	3,050	15.4	19,570	16,510	3,060	15.6	20,760	17,140	3,620	17.4
Clark	93,970	83,930	10,040	10.7	94,860	84,450	10,410	11.0	91,900	83,780	8,120	8.8
Columbia	1,930	1,700	230	11.9	1,890	1,650	240	12.7	2,010	1,820	190	9.5
Cowlitz	32,450	26,880	5,570	17.2	33,650	27,980	5,670	16.8	33,820	29,650	4,170	12.3
Ferry	2,560	2,060	500	19.5	2,620	2,070	550	21.0	2,760	2,470	290	10.5
Garfield	1,170	1,110	60	5.1	1,160	1,100	60	5.2	1,130	1,060	70	6.2
Grant	23,180	19,090	4,090	17.6	22,200	18,920	3,280	14.8	22,860	19,730	3,130	13.7
Grays Harbor	33,710	29,200	4,510	13.4	33,680	29,160	4,520	13.4	35,900	31,130	4,770	13.3
Island	14,320	12,860	1,460	10.2	14,410	12,990	1,420	9.9	13,650	12,510	1,140	8.4
Jefferson	6,660	5,950	710	10.7	6,680	5,990	690	10.3	6,970	6,240	730	10.5
Bremerton SMSA	61,050	56,030	5,020	8.2	60,480	55,420	5,060	8.4	58,980	54,820	4,160	7.1
Kittitas	9,730	8,620	1,110	11.4	9,870	8,570	1,300	13.2	9,630	8,710	920	9.6
Klickitat	7,480	6,200	1,280	17.1	7,470	5,990	1,480	19.8	7,510	6,640	870	11.6
Lewis	23,800	20,160	3,640	15.3	23,370	19,890	3,480	14.9	23,950	20,480	3,470	14.5
Lincoln	4,270	4,110	160	3.7	4,160	3,970	190	4.6	4,310	4,070	240	5.6
Mason	10,440	9,210	1,230	11.8	10,520	9,190	1,330	12.6	10,940	9,660	1,280	11.7
Okanogan	17,450	13,810	3,640	20.9	18,380	14,710	3,670	20.0	17,380	14,570	2,810	16.2
Pacific	7,330	6,300	1,030	14.1	7,150	6,170	980	13.7	7,790	6,770	1,020	13.1
Pend Oreille	3,250	2,450	800	24.6	3,220	2,430	790	24.5	3,320	2,840	480	14.5
San Juan	4,000	3,750	250	6.3	3,860	3,630	230	6.0	3,990	3,760	230	5.8
Skagit	34,040	29,820	4,220	12.4	34,310	29,850	4,460	13.0	33,860	29,720	4,140	12.2
Skamania	3,070	2,430	640	20.8	3,140	2,460	680	21.7	3,470	2,660	810	23.3
Stevens	11,530	9,590	1,940	16.8	11,620	9,300	2,320	20.0	11,490	10,070	1,420	12.4
Olympia SMSA	53,930	47,690	6,240	11.6	53,990	47,570	6,420	11.9	54,980	49,520	5,460	9.9
Wahkiakum	1,370	1,260	110	8.0	1,370	1,260	110	8.0	1,500	1,350	150	10.0
Walla Walla	24,400	22,240	2,160	8.9	24,020	22,000	2,020	8.4	24,240	22,820	1,420	5.9
Bellingham SMSA	47,670	42,210	5,460	11.5	48,330	42,500	5,830	12.1	47,400	42,580	4,820	10.2
Whitman	13,700	13,020	680	5.0	13,590	12,860	730	5.4	14,430	13,860	570	4.0

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates for the state and labor market areas are not strictly comparable with those for prior years because the methodology used to develop current year estimates differs from that used in developing final estimates.

Research and Statistics Branch


OVER 16.8
12.3 - 16.8
10.6 - 12.2
UNDER 10.6
UNEMPLOYMENT
RATES
August, 1982